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VOL. LXXXVIII NO. 122 VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1902. FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

Don't Get Too Far Away From An Umbrella

At this time of the year. A wetting is sometimes a serious matter. A good umbrella is often a preventive of colds, sickness, &c.
Had you thought of that?
UMBRELLAS ARE HERE!
All kinds. Umbrellas with elaborate gold, silver mountings, suitable for gifts. Umbrellas good enough to take to the office or to lend to a friend.
Good Umbrellas with sterling silver mountings, as low as $3.00.
Walking Sticks as low as $1.00
Challoner & Mitchell
47-49 Government Street.

CHALLENGE CUPS
On Exhibition At
Four Crown Cup — For Trap Shooting at Erskine, Wall & Co.
Corby Cup — For Horses at The Grotto.
A. B. C. Cup — For Boxing at Morton's.
Moet & Chandon Cup — For Horse Races at The Brown Jug.
Player's Cup — For Tug of War at The Army AND NAVY CIGAR STORE.
TURNER, BEETON Co., Limited, Agents.

15C NEW ENGLISH PEEL 15C
ONE POUND, FULL WEIGHT, CARTOON
This is the finest lot of Peel ever offered in this city at a price that is beyond comparison.
DIXI H. ROSS & CO., Cash Grocers

NOW IS THE TIME
For Papering and Interior Painting
LOWEST RATES. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
J. W. MELLOR & CO., Limited, 78 Fort St.
Estimates on application. 'Phone 46

EXPORT Schlitz THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS.
SCHLITZ BREWING CO. MILWAUKEE
HUDSON'S BAY CO., Agents.

FOR SALE.
Point Ellice Boat House with boats and fittings complete, as a going concern. Any reasonable offer accepted. Also two small boat houses for sale. For particulars apply to ALLAN S. DUMBLETON, Law Chambers, Bastion Street, Victoria.

QUAMICHAN HOTEL
DUNCANS
Reconstructed, rebuilt and newly furnished throughout. Heated by hot air. Electric bells, bath and all modern improvements. Sample rooms for commercial men. Good hunting and fishing.
FRED. H. NELSON, Proprietor.

JUST RECEIVED
The following lot of birds, which are for sale at my place: Black Headed Nuns, Blue Indigoes, Nonperal, White Java Sparrows; Mocking Birds, South African Parrots, one pure bred Irish Setter pup, also Angora Guinea Pigs, pure bred. New shipment of Prairie State Incubators, best in the world; also Climax Leg Bands. All at lowest market prices.
M. NODEK, No. 12 Store St.

CUT FLOWERS
Roses, Carnations, Chrysanthemums We can ship to any part of the country. Wedding, Bouquet and Floral Designs a specialty.
FRANCIS THE FLORIST.
104 Government St. Phone 98.
Greenhouses Esquimalt Road, Phone 219

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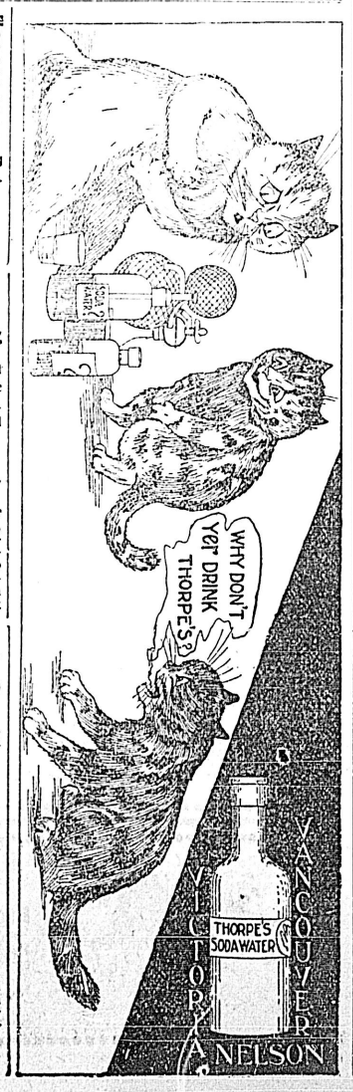
SAFETY RAZORS.
Every gentleman can now shave with comfort. We show you how to keep them in order. You can save time and money by shaving yourself. Call and inspect our line of shaving outfits at
FOX'S, 78 Gov't St.



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THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.
LIMITED.
HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FOLLOWING LINES:
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GARDEN TOOLS.
32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
TELEPHONE 59 P. O. DRAWER 613.

These Are the Days of Fairs
Westminster, Victoria and others, but don't forget Hastie's Fair, and the bottom value they give. It is a fact that they give as good goods, better prices than any obtained elsewhere.
Hastie's Fair, 77 Government Street

J. A. SAYWARD
ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B.C.; WHITE HORSE, YUKON; and NELSON, B.C.
Sashes and Doors and Wood Work
OF ALL KINDS
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.

The Largest Collection of Indian Baskets, Curiosities and Relics,
Stone and Wood Totem Poles, Slate Inlaid Dishes, Moccasins, Chilcat Blankets, etc., etc., at the
B. C. ALASKA INDIAN BAZAAR.
43 Johnson Street.

MAINLAND AND BRITISH LION CIGARS
If your own cigar dealer doesn't keep them, buy them from E. A. Morris.
C. G. FORSBERG,
Vancouver, sole agent for Vancouver Island.

Real Estate For Sale
$3,000 will purchase a 7-roomed house on Dallas road.
$1050 will buy a 7-roomed house on South Turner street.
THE STUART ROBERTSON CO. LTD.
Successors to
A. W. MORE & CO., LTD.
23 Broad Street.

Mount Sicker Camp
FOR SALE
1,000 to 30,000 shares in the MOUNT SICKER AND BRENTON MINES, LTD., at 10 cents per share.
THE STUART ROBERTSON CO. LTD.
Successors to A. W. More & Co., Limited, 23 Broad Street.

... AT THE ...
BANK EXCHANGE
You can get a big glass of
PACIFIC BEER
ONLY 5 CENTS.
This is the only imported beer to be had on draught in the city.

OPEN MONDAY, NOV. 3rd.
VICTORIA FLORAL CO.
29 Government Street
Floral Designs, Wreaths, Bouquets and all kinds of decorations artistically made up. Greenhouses, Ross bay.
A. J. WOODWARD,
Tel. 918.

MARCONI'S TESTS SATISFACTORY

Has Nothing to Say Yet But Evidently He Is Well Pleased.

Sydney, N. S., Nov. 1.—Signor Marconi, who reached here yesterday on the Italian warship Carlo Alberto, says he is well satisfied with the tests made thus far, but beyond that, he declined to make any statement regarding wireless telegraphy. It is learned, however, that communication was established with Poldhu station at Cornwall, England, while crossing the Atlantic, and the success of Marconi's system at a great distance is assured.

DIED IN NEW YORK.

President of British Columbia Copper Company Gone.

New York, Nov. 1.—James Frederick Tichenor, president of the British Columbia Copper company, died in his New York home today from an illness precipitated by an iced bath taken some weeks ago.

HALLOWE'EN ACCIDENT.

Vancouver Man Hurt By an Explosion.

Vancouver, Nov. 1.—(Special.)—Andrew Anderson came home last night terribly bruised and cut. He just had strength enough to exclaim explosion when he sank on the floor unconscious, and as he has been unconscious since, it cannot be ascertained how the accident took place. His family, however, lean to the theory that the accident was the result of the recklessly vicious pranks of bad boys on Hallowe'en night. Doctors have taken several pieces of rusty tin out of his face, and have sewn up several severe wounds. Mr. Anderson was subsequently taken to the hospital.

POTATOES
75 CENTS per 100 lbs. Ashcroft variety.
SYLVESTER FEED CO., City Market.

Dominion Hotel
VICTORIA, B.C.
FIRST CLASS TABLE AND SERVICE. ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BATH. AMERICAN PLAN—$1.25 TO $2.50 PER DAY.
EUROPEAN PLAN—(ROOM ONLY) 50c. TO $1.50 PER DAY.
FREE BUSS.
STEPHEN JONES, Prop.

Rosebery at Edinburgh

He Does Not See Prospects of Liberals Soon Regaining Office.

He Welcomes Suggestion of a Meeting For Leaders of Party.

If He Had His Way Kitchener Would Be Secretary for War.

Edinburgh, Nov. 1.—Lord Rosebery, speaking at a crowded meeting here today, welcomed the suggestion of a conference between the Liberal leaders. He said he was willing to promote to the utmost in his power the success of such a proposal. He, however, reiterated his abnegation of Home Rule, and said he did not see any prospect of the Liberals coming into power in the near future. He believed that as matter of policy, the government might give the Boers more money, and, he declared that if he had been Premier he would have made Lord Kitchener secretary of state for war.

Lord Rosebery further said it was the duty of the Liberals to remove any possible belief from the minds of the Irish that any independent parliament or anything leading up thereto could be entertained by Great Britain. He was willing to admit that it would be well if there could be developed from the basis of local bodies a scheme applicable to England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, which would relieve parliament of business relating to purely domestic concerns.

Mr. Redmond's recent announcement that in future the settlement of the Irish land problem must take precedence of Home Rule, said Lord Rosebery had quite changed the character of the Irish question. A hopeful sign, he added, was that Ireland seemed to have progressed toward the idea of a conference between landlords and tenants.

KENSIT'S SLAYER.

Verdict of Murder Brought Against Him

Liverpool, Nov. 1.—A coroner's jury today returned a verdict of murder against McKeever, the slayer of John Kensit, the anti-ritualistic crusader. John Kensit was injured September 25 by being struck with a chisel, which was thrown at him after he had addressed a meeting at Birkenhead. Mr. Kensit was brought here and placed in a hospital, where he died from pneumonia.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

Speaks Before a Large Audience in Toronto.

Toronto, Nov. 1.—Lady Henry Somerset, delivered an address to more than a crowded audience in Metropolitan church last night. After referring to the patriotic course of Canada in all her relations with the Mother Country, Lady Henry said: Canada's task as temperance people was easy. Canada, she said, had nothing like, and probably could not realize the destitution and squalor of English cities resulting from alcohol.

Miss Willard's work was greatly praised by Lady Henry, and she also paid fitting tribute to General Booth and the Salvation Army.

COAL COMMISSION.

Will Take Evidence in Scranton Next Week.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 1.—The Arbitration commission, which is engaged in settling the differences between the anthracite coal operators and the mine workers, decided today, while on their tour of the Wyoming Valley to adjourn next Thursday until Friday, November 14, when the taking of testimony will begin in this city. The first four days all next week will be taken up in inspecting the mines and mining towns from Hazelton south to the end of the hard coal fields, all of this territory being in districts No. 7 and 9 of United Mine Works of America, and is under the jurisdiction of President Thos. Duffy and John Fahey, of the union, who will accompany the commission.

A NAVAL CRAB.

New Submarine to Travel on Sea Bottom.

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 1.—In the presence of Captain William F. Taylor, representing the Board of Construction of the United States navy, and the naval attaches at Washington of the British, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Russian, Argentina and Chili governments, the lake submarine torpedo boat Protector was successfully launched today. The Protector is designed for harbor defence. She is 60 feet long, of 11 feet beam, and has a displacement of 65 tons submerged. She is equipped with a running gear to enable her to travel on the bottom of the sea. Her motive power is electricity when submerged, and gasoline when cruising awash. A trap door in her bow will admit of a diver leaving the boat and cutting cables or mine connections, and her builders believe that she can destroy the submarine defences of any harbor in the world.

PANAMA RAILWAY.

Government Troops Using the Line Again.

Colon, Nov. 1.—Nearly 1,500 Colombian troops boarded a train at Colon this afternoon, and it was rumored that they were to leave the cars near the Abernilla station. Several hundred insurgents are reported to be at San Pablo (about half way across the isthmus) and in the surrounding hills. A large number of rebels also have been seen, off and on, at all stations between Abernilla and Culebra. For the first time since the United States forces, undertook to maintain free transit across the isthmus, the train which left here this afternoon with government troops did not fly the United States flag, nor were any United States marines aboard it.

The troops were armed and carried a large supply of ammunition. They traveled on open cars. Nearly a thousand troops left Panama also this afternoon for some station along the railroad. Rear-Admiral Casey, commander, evidently sanctions the transportation of troops, as it is considered impossible to end the strike on the isthmus if skirmishing along the railroad line is not allowed. News of fighting may be received at any moment. There is much speculation here regarding the insurgent General Herrera's course of action, in view of the policy of the government.

MINING IN JAMAICA.

Copper and Gold Deposits to Be Worked.

Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 1—The newspapers here report that a United States syndicate is concluding negotiations for the purchase of property in Jamaica in order to work gold and copper deposits, which have been located in payable quantities. The price asked for the property is $200,000.

NANAIMO MINERS.

Will Amalgamate With the Western Federation.

Nanaimo, B. C., Nov. 1.—(Special.)—Amalgamation with the Western Federation of Miners was carried by the local union this afternoon. Voting was by ballot. Of 600 members less than 200 voted. The result was, 126 for and 61 against, giving the necessary two-thirds majority. Up to the present the local union has had no outside affiliation except with the Dominion Trades Congress, which was cancelled some time ago.

FRENCH STRIKES.

Negotiations So Far Are Without Results.

Paris, Nov. 1.—The negotiations between the strikers and the coal mine owners were continued today without decisive results. Small disorders occurred in the mining districts, but the troops easily maintained peace.

M. Basly, the Socialist Deputy, has telegraphed to Premier Combes asking him to arrange for arbitration without any further delay. The miners congress began a session here today, but it is not connected with the strike.

Greetings O'er The Ocean

Congratulations Between Canada and Other Part of the Empire.

The British Family Exchanges Words of Brotherly Feeling and Pleasure.

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—Congratulatory telegrams on the completion of the Pacific cable continue to reach Ottawa. From Mr. Chamberlain came the following:

"London, Nov. 1.—His Majesty's government send cordial congratulations to your government on the completion of the Pacific cable and the new facilities for inter-Imperial communication which it will afford. They feel confident that the spirit of co-operation between the Mother Countries and Colonies which initiated the enterprise will gather additional strength from its successful accomplishment."

The Governor-General sent the following reply: "On behalf of my government, I thank His Majesty's government for their congratulations on the occasion of the completion of the Pacific cable, which we heartily reciprocate. Canada rejoices in the new link binding the Mother Country and her Colonies in one great Empire."

Lord Tennyson, acting governor of Australia, cabled from Melbourne: "On behalf of myself and Australia, I beg to congratulate you upon the completion of the Pacific cable, which is another bond of unity between Canada and Australia."

Lord Minto cabled in reply to this: "In thanking you for your kindly expressed cable, Canada hails with perfect satisfaction the completion of the Pacific cable, bringing her into still closer touch with her great sister colony, Australia."

The Governor of Fiji wired his congratulations from Suva, saying: "The people of Fiji rejoice that their colony forms a link in the great all-British line through the Dominion, and fervently hope that the closer intercourse may strengthen the ties already formed by the community of interests and our common allegiance to the throne and Empire."

In answer to this the Governor-General cabled: "Canada warmly reciprocates the sentiments of the people of Fiji expressed in your telegram, and trusts that the new cable may be the means of drawing still closer the relation between Fiji and Canada."

The Governor-General today cabled Mr. Chamberlain that he had received a message from Sir Sandford Fleming, which took 10 hours 24 minutes to girdle the globe.

Vancouver, Nov. 1.—(Special)—The King, through Sir Francis Knollys, sent the following to the Mayor this morning, in answer to the wire sent yesterday: "I am commanded by the King to congratulate his loyal subjects of Vancouver on the completion of the Pacific cable. His Majesty joins with you in praying that the important work may be the means of still further assuring the blessings of peace and prosperity throughout the Empire."

Lord Strathcona sent congratulations to Vancouver.

In Victoria, Mayor Hayward received this morning a message from Mr. Chamberlain, which read:

"Sincere thanks to you and citizens of Victoria for congratulations on completion of the Pacific cable, which forms a fresh bond of union between His Majesty's Dominions beyond the seas and the Mother Country."

Premier Seddon, of New Zealand, in answer to the congratulations sent on Friday, cabled yesterday to Mayor Hayward from Wellington, New Zealand:

"Accept fond greetings. We have longed for the sisterly embrace. The crimson thread of kinship cemented by the tie completed yesterday forms an indissoluble union."

ANTHRACITE ROADS.

Charges Against Them Made to Interstate Commission.

New York, Nov. 1.—Chairman Martin D. K. Napp, and Commissioner J. D. Yomans, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, held a brief session here today and heard a statement of the charges Clarence Shearn said he desired to make against the anthracite coal carrying roads. He asserted that the roads were violating the Interstate Commerce Laws, and that he represented a number of prominent citizens of New York, Boston, Washington, and other cities in the matter. The roads were charging from two and a half to three times as much for hauling anthracite as soft coal, he said, and he was prepared to prove the existence between the roads, of an agreement to regulate the tonnage, this practically being an agreement for equitable division of profits.

It was agreed that Mr. Shearn shall present his formal petition to the commission in Washington next Monday. The coal companies will be then notified and will be given 15 days in which to answer.

Still On The Move

Doukhobors Are Now Nearing the Boundary Line of Manitoba.

One More Insane Than the Rest Guarded By His Companions.

An Extensive Railway Scheme on Foot in the Prairie Province.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 1.—The Doukhobors camped at Bradenbury last night and continued their march Eastward today. Some dozen or more stragglers have turned back home. Clothing and rubber shoes are strewn along the trail Eastward.

It rained this morning, a heavy frost succeeded, and in their underclad and underfed condition the pilgrims have suffered acutely. One of the pilgrims has become wildly insane. He was not brought into Saltcoats yesterday, but kept on the south side of the slough and guarded by two comrades. Two young men were so weak with exhaustion and fever that they had to be supported on either side. A few of them talked as if the spirit might impel them to violence.

Overseer Smith argued with them today for three-quarters of an hour unavailingly. They are begging for bread of all the charitably disposed, but will accept no money. They are on an apostolic mission to evangelize the world. They will take with them, they say, neither purse nor scrip, and Jesus will put into the hearts of those who love Him to feed them. They will shake from their feet the dust of all villages that will not help them for their work's sake.

They are traveling very slowly, but at their present rate of progress will cross the boundary into Manitoba by noon tomorrow.

An influential syndicate, the names of the members of which have not been divulged, have filed a notice that application will be made to the Manitoba Legislature to incorporate a company to build an extensive railway system throughout the province. The lines, if built, will traverse the richest wheat country of the province. One line will run from Winnipeg to Emerson, another from Winnipeg to the mouth of the Winnipeg river, a third line from Emerson northwesterly through Portage la Prairie to Lake Winnipegosis. A line from Winnipeg westerly to Brandon, and to the western boundary of the province.

It is also the intention to run a line from the neighborhood of Emerson to Crystal City, then to Lauder and westward to the Territories. From this last line branch lines will be run towards the international boundary. It is said that J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern, is behind the project.

London advices state that Archbishop Machray is improving in health.

W. W. Williams, son of the owner of a stone quarry, was killed today by the premature explosion of a dynamite cap.

STATE ELECTIONS.

Both Sides Confident in Maryland, Baltimore and New York.

New York, Nov. 1.—With the leaders of each party confident of success and predicting majorities of 40,000 or 50,000 for their respective tickets, the State campaign for the election next Tuesday was brought to a close tonight. The gubernatorial candidates of the two parties chose the battle ground of King county for their speeches tonight, while ex-Senator Hill was in Buffalo making a final effort to capture Erie County for the Democrats. Conservative men in both of the leading parties predicted that success would be won with a majority possibly as small as 10,000.

Newhaven, Con., Nov. 1.—With the State committees of both great parties expressing confidence of success at the polls next Tuesday, the campaign in Connecticut virtually came to a close tonight, when final rallies were held. During the last week, there has been a marked interest on the part of voters. At headquarters of the Republican committee in Hartford, the belief was expressed that owing to the many lively local and county contests throughout the State, the total vote will be considerably larger than that cast at the election of 1898, and will more nearly approach the figures of Presidential year of 1900. Five congressmen and a full state ticket, including members of O. H. Platt, will be elected. The Prohibitionist, Socialist and Socialist Labor parties have taken the field, besides the two great parties. The confidence of the Republican managers in a general victory is most pronounced.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 1.—The campaign in Maryland closed tonight with Republican and Democratic managers expressing confidence in the outcome.

HIS NOBLE SHINS.

Marquis Will Avenge Their Insult in Blood.

Paris, Nov. 1.—The Marquis de Dion today charged two friends, Bruneau and Syvelon, to make a demand on M. Gerault Richard, of the Petite Republique, for a reparation for offensive conduct or a retraction of certain statements made. This appears to be the prelude for a duel between the two men, who are both members of the Chamber of Deputies. The trouble grew out of an angry discussion recently in a corridor of the Chamber, Marquis de Dion slapped M. Gerault Richard's face, and the latter kicked the Marquis' shins.

The affair was treated as a ridiculous incident at first, but has now become serious. The terms of the Marquis de Dion's challenge were made public later. In the communication which is addressed to his seconds, the Marquis says he considers disqualified a man, who, having been slapped in the face three times would not send seconds to wait upon his adversary. He would, he declared, let the incident pass had not Richards published the statement that he had kicked the Marquis. This assertion, the latter declares to be false and stupid, and he asks his seconds to demand of M. Gerault Richards a meeting or an acknowledgment he has lied.

The Marquis de Dion's seconds called at M. Gerault Richards' office this afternoon and, finding him out, left a letter asking him to fix a meeting. No response has been received to his letter as yet. It is understood that M. Gerault Richards is absent from the city, but it is expected that a meeting will be arranged for Monday.

The Marquis de Dion has the reputation of being a good swordsman and a good shot. His opponent is rather heavy. Much interest is felt in the affair, owing to the Marquis de Dion's prominence in automobile and aeronautic circles.

GENERAL DEWET.

Leaves London For South Africa.

London, Nov. 1.—General Dewet started from London this morning for South Africa. He was heartily cheered by those who had gathered to see him off.

U. P. MANAGER.

Horace G. Burt Appointed to Position.

Chicago, Nov. 1.—Commencing today Horace G. Burt will assume the duties of general manager of the Union Pacific railroad, in addition to those of president. This announcement is made in a notice posted at headquarters, says a special to the Chronicle from Omaha.

IN COLOMBIA.

Government Seems to Be in Control of Isthmus.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The following cablegram signed by United States Admiral Casey and dated at Colon, October 31, was received today at the Navy Department: "Government reinforcements arrived at Colon from Barranquilla. I have authorized transportation of government troops on special separate trains not under guard. No insurgents have been on the line for two days."

GRAIN HANDLERS STRIKE.

Portland Men Want Recognition of Union.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 1.—Members of the Grain Handlers' union, working for Balfour, Guthrie & Co., on the Oceanic dock, have struck. The grievance is against this one firm, but should the remaining members of the union on other docks join, grain exporting will come to a stop here at the busiest time of the year. The strike at the Oceanic dock is for the recognition of the union. There is no dispute as to wages.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Man in Rochester Kills His Wife and Himself.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 1.—At Leroy today, Moses Wilson shot his wife and himself, inflicting wounds which are said to be mortal. Wilson fired three shots at his wife. The first bullet struck a ring on the woman's hand and glanced off, but she fell to the floor. Wilson walked up and fired two bullets down through her head. He then sent two bullets through his own head. The couple have not lived together recently. Wilson is said to have been strongly under the influence of liquor when the crime was committed.

BURN A NEGRO.

Mississippi Mob Murders the Murderer.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 1.—A special from Sardis, Mississippi says: "Reports brought to this city from Darlington, Mississippi, are to the effect that a mob of 4,000 persons last night burned a negro for the double murder of E. O. Jackson and a millionaire named Ross. The negro confessed to the crime just before he was burned and implicated a white man who lives near Bridgeport. A posse was formed at once and the capture of the white man was effected last night. He is being held in custody near the scene of the tragedy. And there is a strong probability of his being lynched.

CALL ACCEPTED.

Rev. W. J. Hindley Takes a Church in Vancouver.

Vancouver, Nov. 1.—(Special)—The Rev. W. J. Hindley, superintendent of the Congregational church missions in British Columbia, has accepted the call of the Central Congregational church, Vancouver, and declined the call of the First and East End Congregational churches. As a result of this arrangement, the First church will be closed.

It is believed by several aldermen that False creek should be improved as an entrepot. With this end in view the Dominion government is to be appealed to, and a statement of the traffic done on the creek is to be prepared.

The annual church parade of the Masonic lodges will be held on Sunday.

W. F. Kirkland, Owen Sound, wants to start an iron and steel works here. He suggests that the city loan $30,000 towards raising the necessary funds.

E. P. Hayes, of Stanley, Falkland Island, is inquiring as to the whereabouts of John King, who emigrated to British Columbia in 1899.

The City Council has formally handed over the management of the General hospital to the new hospital board.

The Agricultural Commissioner of the Northwest has written to a member of the Board of Trade regarding the possibility of shipping hay to the Yukon.

The concert and ball given by the street car conductors last night was a successful affair.

Christ church gave a reception to the retiring pastor, Rev. L. Norman Tucker, last night. Mr. Tucker was given a purse of $500, and Mrs. Tucker a solid silver tea service.

U. S. AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Believed That Reciprocity Treaty Ready to Sign.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The treaty between the United States and Great Britain in the interests of Newfoundland has not yet been signed, but it is now understood that the signatures of the representatives of the two powers will be affixed early next week. Those in a position to know say that the scope of the treaty does not extend beyond the regulation of the importation of Newfoundland fish into the United States and the reciprocal arrangement for the sale of bait to American fishermen in Newfoundland waters.

The Montreal Herald says: The recent telegram from Washington respecting the proposed commercial treaty between the United States and Newfoundland and the alleged action of the Canadian government against the arrangement, has attracted some attention here. It is believed that the telegram is the work of an imaginative correspondent and not in any way authorized by the Newfoundland government. There is no such difficulty between Canada and Newfoundland as is alleged in the telegram. It would be a convenience to have commercial relations with the States arranged on grounds common to both Canada and Newfoundland. But if such an arrangement is available no one will question the right of Newfoundland as an independent colony to act as she thinks best, so far as her policy is not inconsistent with Imperial interest. When the Newfoundland negotiations were initiated several years ago, some misunderstanding arose. The idea prevailed both in the United States and in Canada that it was contemplated to give the Americans some exclusive privileges in Newfoundland which would operate to the disadvantage of Canada. It is understood that the Canadian government has obtained satisfactory guarantee that no such privileges will be granted to the United States, but whatever privileges are granted to the United States in the Newfoundland market will also be extended to the products of Canada and the other British possessions. Under such circumstances, Canada will not press objections to the proposed treaty.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. This signature E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.

Mrs. Hatterson—"How are you getting along with your servants?" Mrs. Catterson—"First rate. They haven't complained about me for a week."—Brooklyn Life.

Martell's Three Star Brandy is the favorite.

Ladies give your orders for handmade lace, cream and black silk and all shades, braids, rings and nets, latest patterns, at Mrs. W. H. Adams, 78 Douglas street.

YUKON MURDERER.

Labelle Sentenced to Be Hanged on January 10th.

Dawson, Y. T., Oct. 31.—Edward Labelle, after a five days' trial, was tonight found guilty of the murder of Leon Bouthillette, near Stewart, on the Yukon, in July. The jury was out four and a half hours. Mr. Justice Craig charged strongly against the prisoner. Labelle was sentenced to be hanged January 10. Fournier, Labelle's partner, will be tried immediately on the charge of murdering Beaudoin, or Constantine, who were killed on the Yukon about the same time as Bouthillette. All three victims were from St. Francis, Beauce county, Quebec.

Labelle's trial was sensational throughout. No direct evidence was produced by any eye witness, but the verdict was rendered wholly on circumstantial evidence.

Labelle took the stand in his own behalf one full day. He denied entirely any knowledge of the murders, saying Fournier had confessed doing the work while Labelle was away hunting on an island. Fournier all the time has claimed Labelle did it all. Fournier was not put on the stand in this hearing. Labelle contradicted himself many time on the stand, but was serene and cool.

The court room was packed throughout the trial, and intense interest was shown. The crowd was so great today that Judge Craig ordered that hereafter admission to spectators be only by ticket.

Fournier laughed much of the time as Labelle testified, and said: "Forget nothing."

NICARAGUA NOW.

Cabinet Have Resigned in a Body.

Managua, Nicaragua, Nov. 1. — All the members of President Zelaya's cabinet, with the exception of the war minister have tendered their resignations. The president has declined to accept the resignations, and hts requested the ministers to retain their portfolios. The reason of the cabinet's action has not been made public.

The Orphans' Home.—The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' committee of the Protestant Orphans' Home will be held tomorrow afternoon at the Home, commencing at 2:30 p. m.

Nerve Disorders Of Women

Accompanied By Neuralgia, Irritability, Sleeplessness and Depressed Spirits.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

The feminine organism requires an enormous quantity of blood not only to sustain the network of nerves which are found in the womanly system, but also to make good the periodical loss which so weakens the body.

Consequently it happens that just as soon as the blood gets weak and watery or is deficient in quantity the nervous system suffers, and in women the effects are most severely felt in the form of irregularities and weakness of the feminine system.

At the beginning of womanhood, at child birth, during the nursing periods and at the change of life, calls are made for an extra supply of blood, and as a result nervous disorders are exceedingly common at these times, and the health and happiness of the remainder of life may depend on the care of the system.

Because Dr. Chase's Nerve Food actually forms new blood and creates new nerve force, it is the most effective preparation ever used by women to build up the system and restore vigor and strength to the body.

Mrs. T. C. Joule, 102 St. Felix St., Montreal, Que., and whose husband is a milkman, states:—

"For about three years I have been troubled with thin, watery blood, dizziness, headache, and a run-down condition of the system generally. I had no appetite, and felt weak and exhausted nearly all the time. I have used three boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can say that, although I have tried a great many medicines, I never got anything that did me so much good as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I feel like a different person altogether, and can heartily endorse this medicine because of the wonderful change it has made in me."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

RESERVE.

Notice is hereby given that all the unappropriated Crown lands situated within the boundaries of the following area is hereby reserved from pre-emption, sale or other disposition, excepting under the provisions of the mining laws of the Province, for two years from the date hereof, pursuant to the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 41 of the "Land Act," as amended by section 6 of the "Land Act Amendment Act, 1901," to enable The Quatsino Power and Pulp Company, Limited, to select therefrom timber limits for wood pulp and paper manufacturing purposes, as provided by an agreement bearing date the 20th day of October, 1902, viz:

Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in Township 38; Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17 and 18, in Township 31; Sections 1, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36, in Township 39; Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, in Township 27; Sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35 and 36, in Township 28; Sections 25 to 36, inclusive, in Township 17; Sections 1 to 12, inclusive, in Township 18; also Sections 27 to 33, inclusive, in Township 18; Sections 1 to 36, inclusive, in Township 19; Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, and from 22 to 35, inclusive, in Township 26; Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 25, 26, 33, 34 and 35, in Township 31; Sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, in Township 32; Sections 1 to 36, inclusive, in Township 10; Sections 1 to 12, inclusive, and 13, 14 and 15, and the southern half of Sections 23 and 24, in Township 9; Sections 5 and 6, in Township 6; Sections 10, 31 and 32, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in Township 4; the ungranted land in Township 11; Township 12, except Sections 35 and 36; Sections 1 to 30, inclusive, in Township 13; Township 14; Sections 1 to 3, 10 and 11, in Township 2; Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 14, 15, 23 and 36, in Township 16; also the following described piece or parcel of land, namely: Beginning at a point on the prolongation of the southern boundary of Township 16, one mile east of the south-eastern corner of Section 1, in Township 16; thence in a southerly direction about seven miles, or to a point one mile south and one mile west of the southern end of Victoria Lake; thence east two miles; thence north one mile; thence east one mile; thence north five miles; thence east two miles; thence north one mile; thence east two miles; thence north one mile; thence east two miles, or to the easterly extremity of Kathleen Lake; thence south half a mile; thence east one mile; thence north one mile; thence west one mile; thence north half a mile; thence west one mile and a half; thence north half a mile; thence west one mile; thence north half a mile; thence west half a mile; thence north one mile; thence west one mile; thence north two miles; thence west along the south boundary of Townships 12 and 11 to the South-east Arm; and thence along the shore of the South-east Arm, in a southerly direction, to the southern extremity of the Arm, and thence north to the place of beginning.

All of which said lands are situated in Rupert District, Vancouver Island.

W. S. GORE.

Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 30th October, 1902.

NOTICE.

Take notice that the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Society have purchased about 3.32 acres of land situate on Foul Bay Point, being part of lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Section 46, Victoria District, Map 222, with intent to use the same as a Chinese cemetery. Anyone having any objections against the said property being used for this purpose, are requested to take what steps they deem necessary, within 60 days.

POOLEY, LUXTON & POOLEY,
Solicitors for the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Society.
Victoria, B. C., Oct. 4th, 1902.

Orangemen Will Parade

L. O. L. and S. O. E. Lodges To Attend Divine Service Today.

Special Sermon By Rev. Mr. Wood—Other Church Services.

At Christ Church cathedral the Bishop of Olympia will preach in the morning and the Bishop of Columbia in the evening. The musical portions will be as follows:

MORNING.

Voluntary—Andante ..... Dr. Thorne
Venite ..... Sir J. Goss
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... Woodward
Benedictus ..... Garret
Kyrie ..... Monke
Hymns 224, 427, 320
Voluntary—Allegretto ..... Dubois

EVENING.

Voluntary—Prelude ..... Lachner
Processional Hymn 447
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Sir J. Goss
Nunc Dimittis ..... Tours Perigrinus
Hymns 199, 477, 545
Recessional Hymn 437
Voluntary—Laus Deo ..... Morrison

At St. James', Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, rector, matins and sermon at 11, holy communion at 12, children's service at 2, evensong and sermon at 7, when Bishop Roofer of Olympia will preach. The following is the music:

MORNING.

Organ—Voluntary .....
Venite and Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... Cathedral Psalter
Benedictus ..... Troutbeck
Hymns 427, 221
Organ—Voluntary .....

EVENING.

Organ—Voluntary .....
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Barnby
Nunc Dimittis ..... S. John
Hymns 222, 438, 437
Vesper Hymn .....
Organ—Voluntary .....

At St. John's church there will be morning prayer at 11, followed by a celebration of the holy communion and evensong at 7. The rector, Rev. Percival Jenns, being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

MORNING.

Organ—He Shall Feed His Flock ..Handel
Psalms ..... Mercer
Te Deum ..... Mercer
Kyrie ..... Tours in F
Hymns 540, 322

EVENING.

Organ—Largo in E Minor ..... Handel
Magnificat ..... Turner in F
Nunc Dimittis ..... Turner in F
Anthem—Praise Ye the Father ....Gounod
Hymns 427, 28
Organ—Postlude in C ..... Rinck

At St. Saviour's, 11 a. m., morning prayer and holy communion, Rev. W. D. Barber; 3 p. m., Craigflower; 7 p. m., evening prayer, Rev. W. D. Barber.

At St. Barnabas' church, corner of Cook street and Caledonia avenue, the services are: Holy eucharist at 8; matins at 10:30; choral eucharist and sermon at 11.

"All Saints," children's service at 3 p. m.; evensong and sermon at 7 p. m. "The Communion of Saints." Preacher, the rector, the Rev. E. G. Miller.

* * *

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, morning and evening. The Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., will occupy the pulpit. Sunday school 2:30; Bible class 3.

First Presbyterian, Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor, services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30; Junior Endeavor at 10 a. m.; Senior Endeavor at 8 p. m.

* * *

At the Reformed Episcopal church there will be the morning service at 11, at which the Loyal Orangemen of Victoria, and a lodge of the Sons of England will attend and worship with the congregation. A special sermon will be preached by the rector, Rev. H. J. Wood. Evening prayer and sermon by the rector at 7, followed by a celebration of the holy communion. On Friday evening at 8, a short service and address in the chancel of the church. Strangers welcome.

MORNING.

Organ—Andante Tranquillo ..Mendelssohn
Venite and Psalms ..... As Set
Te Deum ..... Cathedral Psalter
Benedictus ..... Dyke
Anthem—Air, What Tho' I Trace ..Handel
Hymns 357, 279
Introit .....
Hymn 599
Organ—March—Athalia ..... Mendelssohn

EVENING.

Organ—Largo ..... Pattison
Psalms ..... As Set
Cantate ..... Mercer
Deus ..... Mercer
Anthem—Incline Thine Ear .....
Hymns 319, 235, 451
Organ—March ..... A. Redhead
Doxology .....

* * *

Metropolitan Methodist church, missionary anniversary. The pastor will preach at 11 a. m. and at the evening service an address on Christian missions in China will be delivered by Rev. John F. Wilson, of the Wm. Nash College, Kuikiang, China.

Victoria West Methodist, Rev. Geo. W. Dean, pastor, services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Object sermon to the young people in morning service. Sabbath school and Bible class, 2:30 p. m.

Centennial Methodist, Rev. John F. Wilson, of Wm. Nash College, China, will preach at 11 a. m., and the pastor will preach at 7 p. m. Evening subject, "The Elevation of Man." Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30.

James Bay Methodist church, services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., with sermons by the pastor, Rev. D. W. Scott. Subject of evening sermon, "God's Requirements," Micah vi. 8. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m.

* * *

Calvary Baptist, Rev. W. M. Thompkins will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30. B. Y. P. U., Tuesday, at 8 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, at 8 p. m.

* * *

Congregational Church, Pandora avenue, Rev. R. B. Blyth, B. A., pastor, will preach morning and evening; 11 a. m., subject, "The Institution of the Lord's Supper"; 7 p. m., subject, "The Young Man in Business"; 2:30 p. m., Sabbath school; 8:15 p. m., C. E. Society. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at the morning service.

* * *

Victoria Harbor Mission, evensong, with mission address, will be held in the Seamen's Institute, Store street, at 7:30 p. m. J. S. Bailey, licensed missioner.

* * *

Spiritualism; Mrs. Nettie Holt Harding will lecture for the Psychic Research society in Caledonia hall, Blanchard street, at 7:30 o'clock Sunday evening. After the lecture a few readings will be given. All are invited to attend these meetings that can possibly make time to be present.

* * *

The Sunday service of the Christian Scientists' society will be held at 87 Pandora street at 11 a. m. Subject, "Adam and Fallen Man."

* * *

Mr. James Hareus, of Portland, Ore., will preach in the Gospel hall, Johnson street, opposite Mr. Shotbolt's drug store, on Sunday evening.

* * *

The Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical society, lodge No. 87, will hold their monthly public meeting at 28 Broad street on Sunday, November 2, at 8.15 p. m., when the following addresses will be delivered from the Theosophical standpoint: "The Dawn of Peace"; "Theosophy and Education," and "The First Object of the International Brotherhood League. Musical selections. All invited.

LOCAL NEWS.

Masquerade Ball.—The masquerade ball to be given by the Sons and Daughters of St. George on November 13, promises to be a great success, as the committees are working earnestly in that direction.

Hansen Arrested.—Fred. Hansen, who was wanted in connection with the theft of metal and various articles from the schooner Alexander, was arrested yesterday morning. The four escapees from the Reformatory were seen and chased by the police several times yesterday—but they are still at liberty.

Judas Maccabaeus.—The rehearsal of the altos for the oratorio, "Judas Maccabaeus," was held on Thursday and last night a successful rehearsal was held by the sopranos. The rehearsal of the tenors will be held tomorrow night in the school room of the First Presbyterian church, commencing at 8 p. m.

Concert and Dance. — Preparations have been completed for the grand concert and dance, which is to be held at A. O. U. W. hall on Monday evening under the auspices of Victoria lodge, No. 1, A. O. U. W. The hall has been profusely decorated, no less than 400 flags being used in garbing the hall in color for the festive occasion. The following well known artists will take part in the concert programme: Mr. Santley, San Francisco; Mr. Cummings, Montreal; Prof. Septemberus, Chicago, and the well known comedian, Mr. Alexander, of Toronto. These will be supported by local talent.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Too Late For Classification.

WALKING AND RAIN SKIRTS, from $2.50; Infants Clothing, beautiful quality, prettily trimmed. Mothers will find it advantageous to call on Mrs. Hewartson, 93 Douglas street. n2

FOR SALE—One share in Dominion Home Co-Operative Building Association. Apply A. B. C., this office. n2

TO LET—Comfortably furnished front bedroom, central; use of telephone. Apply "H.", Colonist.

PALMISTRY—The Original White Mahatma, from Coloba, India, palmist, psychic and phrenologist and life reader, is at the Mason House on Fort street. This gentleman has a world wide reputation, and stands with "Chiro," of New York, as the most exper life reader of modern times. The Mihatma was born at Colba, India, the son of an English soldier, and speals a number of languages. You shouk see him. n2

A CHANCE for Victoria's ambitious young people. Tuition can be procured at home under the best educationalists of the continent, in literature, languages, mathematics, science and commercial branches at exceptionally low rates. Address or call on S. C. Wilson, 109 Pandora ave. n2

I WILL PURCHASE for cash at fair prices, furniture and household goods. Also stocks of merchandise. Goods stored and cash advances made. Business strictly confidential. Drop card to P. O. Box 9. n2

GOOD BOARD AND ROOMS in good situation, for one or two ladies or gentleman and wife. Address Home, Colonist. n2

WEALTHY, attractive lady, with sweet disposition, unhappy and lonely, seeks husband to share her wealth and affections. Address "Ada," 62 Koken Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. n2

FOR SALE—Good strong pony. P. O. Box 12, Victoria. n2

TO LET—Three unfurnished rooms on Rae street, suitable for bachelors. Enquire 55 Douglas street. n2

FOR SALE—Eight roomed house, Victoria West, in splendid condition, very large lot fruit trees, hot and cold water, very easy instalments. Price $1,425. Apply M. M., Colonist office. n2

LOST—Ladies' purse, containing about $10 in paper and silver; also ladies' calling cards, between Spencer's Arcade and St. Ann's Convent, by way of Government and Humboldt streets. Suitable reward on return to this office. n2

WANTED—Good bricklayer. Apply Chemical Co. n2

WANTED—A probationer at the Union and Comox Hospital, Cumberland, B. C. Applications to be sent to Sidney, P. O. Box 154. n2

BRITISH COLUMBIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

NOTICE.

A reward of $25 is offered to any person who shall furnish evidence to the undersigned effecting the conviction of any person or persons who, on the morning of the 31st ultimo, cruelly and maliciously poisoned "Roy Montez" and "Zola Montez," two setters, the property of Mr. C. W. Minor, of this city.

A. J. DALLAIN,
President B. C. S. P. C. A.

VICTORIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

(Vicoria Branch.)

NOTICE.

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A. J. DALLAIN,
President Victoria Branch B.C.S.P.C.A.

Curse OF DRINK

CURED BY

COLONIAL REMEDY.

No taste. No Odor. Can be given in glass of water, tea, or coffee, without patient's knowledge.

Colonial Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, "tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for anyone to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using Colonial Remedy.

Endorsed by members of W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Moore, Superintendent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Ventura, Cal., writes: "I have tested Colonial Remedy on very obstinate drunkards and the cures have been many. In many cases the remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and indorse Colonial Remedy. Members of our Union are delighted to find a practical and economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work."

Sold by druggists everywhere and by mail.

Price $1. Trial package free by writing or calling on Mrs. M. A. Cowan (for years member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union), 2204 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

Sold in Victoria by Thos. Shotbolt, Johnson street.

100 Doses For One Dollar

Economy in medicine must be measured by two things—cost and effect. It cannot be measured by either alone. It is greatest in that medicine that does the most for the money—that radically and permanently cures at the least expense. That medicine is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies and enriches the blood, cures pimples, eczema and all eruptions, tired, languid feelings, loss of appetite and general debility.

"I could not eat nor sleep nor do my housework. A neighbor presented me with a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It helped me right away. There is no better medicine. Two bottles completely cured me." MRS. JOHN E. RUSSELL, Pinnical St., Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BORN.

PEDEN—On October 29th, the wife of Wm. Peden, of a son.

DIED.

McNEIL—At the Royal Jubilee hospital, on the 31st inst., John Robert Alexander McNeil, aged 57 years, and a native of Prince Edward Island.

The funeral will take place on Sunday at 2 p. m., from the family residence, No. 33 Frederick street.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

SANKEY—On November 1st, at "Westward Ho," Cadboro Bay, the residence of her son-in-law, Mehetabel, relict of the late Matthew Henry Sankey, Esq., J. P., "Lurgan Brae," Fermanagh Co., Ireland, in her 77th year.

MONUMENTS

BE SURE TO

Get Stewart's Prices

on Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first-class stock and workmanship.

Corner Yates and Blanchard Streets

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Monday Nov. 3rd.

Gray and Heckert's Comedians in the Mirthful Comedy,

Hunting For Hawkins

The show that is making such a big hit in Seattle this week.

Price, $1.00, 75c., 50c. and 25c. Sale at Victoria Book & Stationery Store Friday.

VICTORIA THEATRE

THURSDAY, NOV. 6th.

Haverley's Mastodon Minstrels

Headed by MR. GEORGE WILSON.

And 40 Other Celebrities.

Prices $1.50, $1.00 and 75c. Gallery 25c. Seats on sale at Victoria Book & Stationery Store, Tuesday morning.

King Edward Building Society.

This Society is now incorporated, and in active operation. Shares being taken up rapidly. Objectionable features of other societies eliminated.

The usury of fines on loans abrogated.

Applications for shares received by

C. S. BAXTER,
Secretary-Treasurer
53 Wharf St.

JOHN HAGGERTY

105 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

Teamster and General Contractor

All kinds of work, with trucks, wagons or carts; pit sand and gravel, beach gravel, black earth, Granite and sandstone for sale. Estimates given for rock blasting, excavating and grading.

"Land Registry Act,"

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Section Twenty-seven (27), Renfrew District.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above lands, issued to John Colville Tait on the 17th day of March, 1891, and numbered 11516a.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 30th day of October, 1902.

Clearance Sale of Sporting Goods

In order to wind up the estate of the late Henry Short, the business carried on under the name of Henry Short & Sons, at 72 Douglas street, will be opened up on Tuesday, the 21st instant, and all goods will be offered for sale at cost.

This sale will afford sportsmen an excellent chance to stock up at a small outlay.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
Solicitors for Executors

NOTICE.

All members of S. O. Association are requested to meet at Sir William Wallace Hall at 10:15 a. m., Sunday, for the purpose of attending the Reformed Church, Humboldt street, at 11 a. m.

L. CREECH,
Master.

MISS S. SHORT

Teacher of

GUITAR, THEORY and SINGING.

For terms apply at 24 Ontario Street, James Bay.

NOTICE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC

Old Jinks, of the Old Flag Inn, Nanaimo, having purchased the business known as Steele's Saloon and Merchant Lunch Parlors, from the estate of the late Peter Steele, deceased, do cater to the public for a share of their patronage for the best wines and liquors. Private lunch rooms, also a free hot lunch at all hours. Come and have a smile or a meal with Old Jinks either at No 4 Bastion Square, Victoria, or at the Old Flag Inn, Nanaimo, and you will never forget it.

JINKS, THE PIONEER.

FOR SALE

CHARCOAL AND POTATOES

L. S. HONG LEE CO., 159 Government Street.

SMOKE

The Province Cigar

Clear Havana Filled

CAMERON'S MEN'S FALL CLOTHING

It's not merely in the matter of immense variety of new fall and winter styles that Cameron's proves so interesting, the fit and finish of the new fashions is commented on fully as much, if not more. Grovernor long overcoats, the most striking new style for this season's wear, made with broad shoulders, slash pockets, cuffs on sleeves, and perfect fitting.....$15 each

Full length blue, grey, brown or black overcoats, finely finished and made all sizes, from 34 to 44.... $6.50, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00

The toppiest top coats of the season, fawn, drab or grey whipcord. A splendid dressy top coat that is always handy and in style .....$9 and $12 here

Cravenette overcoats are merely light weight cloth coats, put through a certain process which makes them waterproof and yet porous. We are showing a nice line of dark Oxford grey at.. .. $11.00 and $14.00

Fine rain coat samples, made by such famous makes as Currie & Macintosh, of Manchester. All this season's new samples bought at 20 per cent. reductions from regular prices, $2.25, $6.00, $8.50 and $12.00, instead of $5, $8.00, $12.00 and $15.00, their usual prices.

SPECIAL OVERCOATS FOR BOYS

Five blue beaver, velvet collar, close fitting, size 28 for $4.00, 29 for $4.25, 30 for $4.50, 31, 32 for $5.25, 33 for $5.50.

Oxford grey overcoats, square shoulders, slash pockets, cuffs on sleeves, sizes 28-29-30 for $5.00, 31-32-33 for $6.00.

Coronation Tweed Overcoats, yolk shoulders, sizes 24-25-26 and 27 for $4.50.

And this advertisement is the merest hint of the many new styles here. There is a wealth of information and a saving in prices for all who come to Victoria's CheapestCash Clothing Store, 55 Johnson St.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

CONCERNING OUR

Little Red Box

We have decided to add ten dollars to the amount already placed in our little Red Box and instead of giving three prizes of $20, $10 and $5, as at first intended, we will give three equal prizes of $15 each. So that

The first key to unlock the box gets.. .. ..$15.00
The second key to unlock the box gets.. .. ..$15.00
The third key to unlock the box gets.. .. ..$15.00

We do this at the request of a number of our customers, and also to prevent the rush that would have been unavoidable had we given the prizes as first intended.

We believe this will be more satisfactory to all our customers as no matter when you bring your keys your chance will be just as good as if you were the first to try the box.

You can try your keys on Wednesday, November 5th, or at any time within twenty days after that date.

Only a few keys left, the lucky ones may not be gone yet.

Big Bargains in Men's and Boys Suits till the end of the month.

McCandless Bros.,

57 Johnson Street.

C. C. Russell

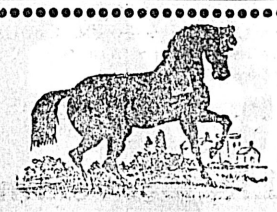
WHOLESALE SUPPLY STORES, DOUGLAS STREET.

MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' AND MISSES' COSTUMES AND DRESS SKIRTS

SPECIALS

34 inch Butcher Linens.. .. ..15c. yard
Children's All Wool Gaiters.. .. ..25c. pair
Fur Boas and Capes Half Price.
60-inch Very Fine Waterproof Venetian Cloth, black or colors .. ..$1.50 yard
Ladies' full length Cravenette Cloth Waterproofs in black, dark grey, or fawn, each $8.50, or made to order same price.
LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S JACKETS AND BLOUSE WAISTS, NEWEST DESIGNS, AND THE LOWEST PRICES.
TAILOR-MADE SUITS COMPLETE.. .. ..$7.50



HARNESS AND SADDLERY

ALL KINDS OF

Light and Heavy Harness

Saddles, Whips, Horse Boots, Blankets, Rugs and all other Horse Equipments. Repairing of all kinds neatly done. Orders by mail or telegraph receive prompt attention.

C. A. GOODWIN.

28 BROAD ST. VICTORIA, B. C

When you buy Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea you get the best in the market and remember there can only be one best.

Empresses Still Lead All Craft

Steamer Korea's Time Across the Pacific Did Not Equal Empress Record.

British Bark Reported Ashore Near Astoria--Grafton Will Go South.

R. M. S. Empress of Japan still holds the blue ribbon of the Pacific, for her record of 10 days 10 hours is still the fastest time yet made across the Pacific ocean. A few days ago a report was telegraphed from San Francisco that the new Pacific Mail steamer Korea had broken all records for the voyage across the Pacific, but it seems now that the large new liner of the Pacific Mail SS. Co. occupied 10 days 15 hours and 15 minutes. True, she had about 300 miles further than the course from Yokohama to Victoria, for the northern circle route is 4,240 miles from Yokohama to the Straits, whereas the run from Yokohama to San Francisco is 4,536 miles in length, and the Korea has thus made a splendid passage, but still, it is not the fastest time ever made across the Pacific—as was reported by telegraph from the Golden Gate on her arrival. The Empress of Japan, which came this way in 10 days 10 hours, holds the record, and the Empress of China, which made the fastest trip from Victoria to Yokohama, holds a record of 10 days 11 hours for that run.

The Korea, in making her fast run, cut out the usual call at Honolulu, which would have delayed her five days. Her time from Yokohama was ten days. Her time from Yokohama was 10 days 15 hours and 15 minutes. Her best day's run was 436 knots and her average speed from port to port was 17.78 knots. She did it all with six boilers, holding the other two in reserve. Chief Engineer Rossiter says that while the Korea has a good healthy appetite for coal, she is in no way rapacious, and her conduct throughout the trip was such as to satisfy the most exacting of engineers.

The Korea's outward voyage was something of a disappointment to the company. The trip was marked by a series of annoying delays, which, together with the fact that she was five days behind schedule in starting, rather spoiled the first impression of the new liner's capabilities. Between Yokohama and San Francisco, however, the Korea found herself. The Korea's daily runs in nautical miles were: 394, 419, 424, 422, 414, 419, 422, 436, 414, 392, 381.

HEROIC ENGINEER.

Knew Steamer Was Sinking but Stuck to His Post.

Chief Engineer Scott, of the Capital City, did a heroic act when the Trader struck his steamer. He heard the shock, knew of the collision and the danger, but remained at his post despite the fact that water poured into the engine room. Following the crash, the master signalled for full speed ahead. Knowing nothing but the fact that the steamer was going down and voluntarily giving up the chance of saving himself, the brave engineer jumped to obey the signal from above.

The Capital City was sinking lower and lower and threatening to plump to the bottom at every revolution of the paddles, but Scott never thought of leaving his post. The water reached the fires and the steam pressure was fast going down. There was still enough to turn the wheel, however, and with every turn the steamer was nearing the goal of safety. This the engineer did not know; he had no other idea but that they were a mile from shore and that the vessel would sink any minute. But the lucky star of the Capital City was in the ascendant and as the last pound of steam was exhausted she struck softly on the beach, which saved her.

The chief engineer was still at his post, with the water up to his waist, but prepared for any emergency that would help save the steamer and passengers.

TWO STEAMERS SAIL.

Tees for the Naas and Queen City for West Coast.

Two steamers of the C. P. N. Co. left Turner-Beeton's wharf last night, the Tees, Capt. Hughes, for Naas and way ports along the Northern coast, including a call to be made at Skidegate, Queen Charlotte Islands on this trip, and the steamer Queen City, Capt. Townsend, for Ahousaht and way ports on the West Coast. Both steamers have good cargoes. The Tees took up a quantity of general supplies for Northern coast points, including those for the establishment of a halibut fishing station at Skidegate. The Nanaimo company, headed by Capt. Johnstone, which is operating the schooner Nellie G. Thurston, is to establish a station at Skidegate, and will ship from fifty to one hundred tons of halibut per month. The Queen City carried a large amount of supplies for Bamfield Creek and lumber for Ahousaht.

The passengers who went North on the steamer Tees were C. W. D. Clifford and F. C. Gamble, bound to Port Essington; G. J. Johnson, bound to the Naas; W. Inrig, F. Drainey, D. Yale, G. Ovesto, R. G. and C. Johnstone. The passengers on the Queen City included Capt. Thompson, C. R. Smith, C. McLean, J. E. Sutton, J. Holland and Messrs. Symonds and Baynes.

GRAFTON GOING SOUTH.

Flagship Will Leave for Southern Seas on December 1.

H. M. S. Grafton, at present flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Bickford, commander-in-chief of the North Pacific station, is under orders to sail for the South on December 1, and will be absent from Esquimalt on her long winter cruise until on or about May 1. Christmas will be spent at Acapulco and New Year's Day on the bounding ocean, between Acapulco and San Jose de Guatemala. H. M. S. Shearwater is to be met at Coquimbo, where the flagship is scheduled to arrive February 6, remaining until the 15th, while calls are to be made, on the homeward voyage, at Caldera, Port Talital, Arica and the much-talked-of Cocos Island. The commander-in-chief will be aboard the flagship during the winter and spring cruise, and the approximate programme of the Grafton's calls is as hereunder:

	Leave.	Arrive.
Esquimalt	.....	Dec. 1
Monterey	Dec. 4	Dec. 8
San Diego	Dec. 10	Dec. 12
Magdalena Bay	Dec. 14	Dec. 16
Mazatlan	Dec. 18	Dec. 22
Acapulco	Dec. 23	Dec. 26
San Jose de G'atm'la.	Dec. 27	Jan. 3
Panama	Jan. 7	Jan. 10
Cupica Bay	Jan. 12	Jan. 13
Payta	Jan. 16	Jan. 17
Sal'v'y or Ferrol Bay.	Jan. 19	Jan. 20
Callao	Jan. 24	Jan 29
Pisco	Jan. 30	Jan. 31
Caldeca	Feb. 3	Feb. 5
Coquimbo	Feb. 6	Feb. 15
Valparaiso	Feb. 16	Feb. 25
Valdivia	Feb. 27	Mch. 2
Talcahuano	Mch. 3	Mch. 6
Coquimbo	Mch. 8	Mch. 16
Callao	Mch. 26	Mch. 31
Galapagos Isles	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
San Jose de G'atm'la.	Apl. 10	Apl. 14
Acapulco	Apl. 16	Apl. 18
San Pedro	Apl. 24	Apl. 27
Esquimalt	May 1	.....

BRITISH BARK ASHORE.

Sailing Vessel, With Canvas Gone, in Breakers Off Washington Coast.

The winter storms are already finding victims. A few days ago a heavy southeasterly gale raged off the coast of Oregon, Washington and this province, and a British bark, whose name has not been learned, is believed to have been driven ashore near Long Beach, Washington. The bark was seen from the life saving station at Long Beach anchored in the breakers, with her sails blown away and distress signals flying, and at dark on Friday night a steam schooner, believed to be the Sequoia, was seen trying to pass a line to the vessel. Whether she was successful could not be learned. A heavy fog prevailed all day Friday, and the sea was very rough. Tugs which went from Astoria could not find the vessel. At midnight last night nothing had been heard from the vessel, which was still in the breakers.

BURNED AT SEA.

Japanese Steamer Yoshino Maru Lost—Crew Saved by Transport.

According to mail advices from the Orient, the United States army transport Crook, which arrived at Nagasaki on October 11, landed the crew of the Japanese steamer Yoshino Maru, which consisted of four Europeans, four Japanese and thirty-nine Chinese. They had been taken from the Yoshino Maru off the coast of Kagoshima, where the Japanese vessel was destroyed by fire. The Yoshino Maru, Capt. Broadbridge, of Moji, was bound from Shanghai to Kobe with a cargo of cotton and bean cakes, and fire broke out in her fore hatch when in Van Dieman's strait, on October 10, the cause being believed to be spontaneous combustion. The fire spread from one end to the other of the hold quickly, a high wind fanning the fire. The whole vessel was ablaze when the Crook sighted the steamer, and the Crook arrived just in the nick of time to save her crew, who were quickly taken off, and the Yoshino Maru was left drifting to the northeast in a sheet of flame. She was a vessel of 2,003 tons.

KAGA MARU DAMAGED.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha Liner Swept by Gales En Route East.

Advices received from Yokohama report that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer Kaga Maru, Capt. Eckstrand, arrived at Yokohama on October 11, one day late, with her deck cabins damaged to the extent of $5,000 by heavy gales. The Maru sailed from here on September 23 and had fine weather until October 6, when a strong wind blew from the southwest, and soon developed into a gale. The vessel was making but four or five knots against the storm, when huge waves began to sweep inboard, and one mountainous wave struck the deck cabins on the starboard side. Mr. and Mrs. Smythe, booked from Seattle for Hongkong, with their two-year-old child, occupied one cabin. The wave broke open the door, swept the child out, and it would have gone overboard, had not a sailor managed to clutch the girl's dress as she neared the rail. Another gale was encountered on the eighth. The damage, mostly to cabins, will reach five thousand dollars.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

C. P. N. Company Directors Met Yesterday to Discuss Routine Business.

The annual meeting of the C. P. N. company was held yesterday at the companies office on Wharf street. The business transacted was only of a routine nature, no changes being made in the directorate or officers of the company—the meeting being solely a pro forma one. Captain J. W. Troup is manager of the company, and F. W. Vincent is secretary-treasurer.

H. M. S. FLORA COMING.

Will Relieve H. M. S. Phaeton on Esquimalt Station.

A new warship will be commissioned at Plymouth on November 11 for the North Pacific station at Esquimalt. The newcomer, which will sail for Esquimalt at the close of the month, is H. M. S. Flora, a second class cruiser, which comes to relieve the second-class cruiser Phaeton, which is now on duty at Panama protecting British interests while the revolution is in progress. The Phaeton's commission expires early next year, as does also that of H. M. S. Amphion, and it is unlikely that H. M. S. Phaeton will return to Esquimalt. H. M. S. Flora will probably meet her in southern waters and relieve her. H. M. S. Amphion, which has just undergone costly repairs at Esquimalt, will remain at Esquimalt for another commission. H. M. S. Flora, is a steel hulled, sheathed, twin screw cruiser, with a displacement of 4,360 tons. She is 320 feet long, 49.6 beam, and a draught of 19.2 feet. She has 7,000 nominal horse power, while H. M. S. Phaeton has but 5,000. She was launched at Pembroke in 1893 and cost £241,819. The cruiser carries 320 men, and has an armament of two six-inch quick firing guns, eight 4.7 guns, eight 6-pounders, one 3-pounder, and had four maxims and four torpedo tubes. She can steam 19.5 knots.

MARINE NOTES.

The bark Braemar, which sailed from Tacoma with wheat for Queenstown on June 15, arrived at her destination on Monday.

Steamer Miowera sailed from Brisbane two days late, and is now fully due from the Antipodes. Steamer Athenian is also due from the Orient, and the steamer City of Topeka from Skagway.

Bark Antiope did not get away from Ladysmith yesterday, being delayed at the coal port.

The schooner Alexander and tug Albion have been fixed to lighter one thousand tons of salt salmon to the steamer Athenian for shipment to Japan.

Trade of the Far North

Great Increase Shown In Canadian Trade With the Yukon Country.

Canada Sent In Seventy-Five Per Cent. of the Freight Received.

The steamer Amur, Capt. McLeod, reached port yesterday afternoon from Skagway, bringing down a large number of passengers, including many of the masters, mates, and crews of the Yukon river fleet, which has been tied up for the season. Among these who came down on the C. P. N. steamer were W. Duck, who has been practising law in the North, Capt. R. E. J. Ruxton, mate of the steamer Victorian; Mr. Nortolk, purser of the White Pass boats, Capt. Dan Martin, who has been on one of the White Pass boats, and several other steamboat men. The trip was a stormy one. The Amur had 100 passengers in all, the majority of whom were for Seattle, and debarked at Vancouver to go forward by the train. The steamer Princess May, which sailed from Skagway on Tuesday with 118 passengers, is expected to arrive today from Skagway. She is bringing another contingent of steamboat men.

The Amur brings news from Dawson that Collector E. S. Busby has issued a report which is important to those interested in the Northern trade. The report covers the three months ending October 1 of this year. The customs receipts at Dawson for the period aggregate $227,144, meaning an increase over the same time last year of $45,114. This is an increase of 40 per cent. The percentage of the receipts from American goods last year was 64; this year 25. Thus while Canada is diverting her trade to her own markets by her tariff, she is cutting off the revenues that formerly came to her at this port from goods shipped chiefly from Seattle and other American ports. The average duties are 35 1-3 per cent. ad valorem.

During August importations from the United States fell to 18½ per cent. of the total freight receives here. In September of this month they rose to 29 per cent. The rise is due to the large importations of mining machinery.

The value of goods received at Dawson during September was, in aggregate, $1,311,346. Of this amount $965,476 represents Canadian goods; $342,060 American goods, and $12,993, the goods of other countries. The percentage of goods from the states for this period in 26. High Canadian tariffs and the awakening of the Canadian factories and producers to the fact the Yukon is a good market and the desire of all traders here to avoid the duties on American goods have caused the falling off in American imports.

During September goods arriving in Dawson by way of St. Michael were: Manufactured in Canada or duty paid, $77,638; liquors from Great Britain, $865; cigars from Cuba, $425; goods from United States, $82,527. Arrivals of goods during the same month by way of White Horse were: Canadian or duty paid goods, $878,138; liquors from Great Britain, $1,372; cigars from Cuba, $5,000; settlers, effects from United States, $583; foreign goods, $1,059; goods from United States, $260,050. Total by way of White Horse, $1,146,202; via St. Michael, $165,045; grand total, $1,311,347.

The importance of Dawson as a distributing centre on the Yukon is shown in the fact that goods shipped from Dawson to Alaskan points on the Lower Yukon for the last three months aggregated 1,696 tons, an increase of 578 tons over the same period last year. Goods shipped from Dawson to local points in Yukon territory, the Canadian portion of the Yukon, the last three months this year aggregate 1,059 tons, as against only 30 tons last year. The outlook for distributing trade is growing brighter steadily.

Passengers arriving in Dawson the last three months numbered 913 from the lower Yukon; and 1,166 from White Horse; total, 2,079. Passengers leaving Dawson for down river points in the same period were 155; for White Horse, 3,166; excess of departures over arrivals for three months, 1,242. In view of the fact many people always go out in the fall to spend the winter and return the following summer and spring, the excess of departures over arrivals is not considered as having any permanent significance.

VICTORIA TIDES.

For the Month of November, 1902.

(Issued by the tidal survey branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

The time used is pacific standard for the 120 Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Date.	Day.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	Sa	5 20	7.0	8 47	6.4	13 39	8.4	21 40	1.6
2	S.	6 34	7.2	9 30	6.8	14 08	8.3	22 17	1.6
3	M.	7 45	7.3	10 22	7.1	14 29	8.1	22 58	1.7
4	Tu	8 53	7.4	11 22	7.3	14 42	7.8	23 41	2.0
5	W.	9 55	7.6	12 31	7.4	14 50	7.5	.....	
6	Th	0 25	2.3	10 44	7.6				
7	F	1 10	2.7	11 03	7.6				
8	Sa	1 56	3.1	11 04	7.5				
9	S.	2 44	3.6	10 40	7.4				
10	M.	3 35	4.1	10 53	7.5	19 06	5.0	23 33	5.5
11	Tu	4 29	4.5	11 11	7.8			18 44	4.2
12	W.	0 58	5.9	5 25	5.0	11 34	8.1	19 08	8.3
13	Th	2 09	6.4	6 19	5.4	12 01	8.5	19 39	2.4
14	F.	3 08	6.8	7 11	5.8	12 32	8.8	20 15	1.5
15	Sa	4 04	7.2	8 01	6.2	13 06	9.1	20 54	0.8
16	S.	4 59	7.6	8 49	6.6	13 42	9.2	21 36	0.4
17	M.	5 57	7.8	9 40	7.0	14 30	9.1	22 21	0.2
18	Tu	6 57	8.1	10 38	7.2	15 00	8.8	23 09	0.4
19	W.	7 52	8.2	11 42	7.2	15 43	8.3	.....	
20	Th	0 00	0.8	8 41	8.3	12 57	7.1	16 37	7.6
21	F.	0 52	1.5	9 14	8.3	14 28	6.6	17 48	6.8
22	Sa	1 43	2.3	9 39	8.3	16 09	5.9	19 53	6.1
23	S.	2 34	3.2	9 58	8.2	17 13	5.0	22 08	5.7
24	M.	3 25	4.1	10 16	8.2	18 01	4.1	.....	
25	Tu	0 20	5.8	4 16	5.0	10 37	8.3	18 40	3.3
26	W.	2 00	6.3	5 08	5.8	11 01	8.5	19 15	2.6
27	Th	3 24	6.8	6.00	6.4	11 28	8.7	19 47	2.1
28	F.	4 27	7.2	6 48	6.9	11 57	8.8	20 18	1.7
29	Sa	5 21	7.5	7 35	7.2	12 27	8.9	20 48	1.4
30	S.	6 13	7.7	8 20	7.5	12 54	8.9	21 19	1.3

Zero of above heights corresponds to 11 feet in the fairway of Victoria harbor.

Esquimalt (at Dry Dock)—From observations during six months, May to October, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. P. N. Denison.

For time of high water, add 14 minutes to L. W. at Victoria.

For time of low water, add 17 minutes to L. W. at Victoria.

The Season's Seal Catch

Result of Operations of Victoria Fleet on Coast and Behring Sea.

Number of Skins Less Than Taken Last Year By Schooners.

Although the Behring sea catch of the Victoria sealing fleet will be smaller this year than for some seasons past—it will not exceed six thousand skins—the average catch per schooner will be about equal to that of last season, when 24 schooners took 10,500 skins, and it will not be far behind that of the year before, when 17,577 skins were taken by a fleet of 38 schooners. The fact that the Indians would not go to Behring sea this summer, preferring to go fishing, caused about half the fleet to return to port, and but fourteen schooners went to Behring sea. These schooners have taken about 6,000 skins—the eleven whose catches have been definitely learned by the arrival of the schooners which have made port to date, having in all 4,458 skins, and figuring the catch of the three still to hear from on the basis of the average given the eleven which have reported, the catch will be about 6,000 skins, an average of 438 skins per schooner. Last year the average catch per schooner was 437 skins, and the year prior to that the average was 467 skins to the schooner.

The catches which were reported by the schooners C. D. Rand and Annie E. Paint, which give all the Behring sea fleet except the schooners Penelope, Borealis and Beatrice—the first named was reported with 300 in September, and will probably have a good catch—are as follows:

Schooner.	Coast.	Behring Sea.	Total.
*Aurora	43	...	43
Annie E. Paint	81	434	515
Arietis	167	450	617
Beatrice	137	...	...
C. D. Rand	92	514	606
*Alice I. Alger	324	...	324
Diana	185	373	558
Enterprise	201	347	548
Favorite	73	217	290
*Libbie	148	...	148
*Otto	120	...	120
*Ocean Belle	53	...	53
*Ocean Rover	106	...	106
Penelope	100	...	...
*Teresa	127	...	127
Umbrina	322	746	1068
Victoria	143	225	368
*Vera	53	...	53
Zillah May	75	151	226
Alnoka	204	413	617
*Sadie Turpel	93	...	93

The total catch on the British Columbia coast, excluding those taken by the five or six vessels which went direct to the Copper Island grounds, after hunting off the coast, and whose catches are included with their take off the Copper Islands, amounted to 3,173 skins, and with the 6,000 taken in Behring sea, the catch on the coast and in Behring sea will amount to less than the Behring sea catch alone last year. Including the Japan catch and Copper Island catch, the take of the season will amount to 18,000 skins, as compared with 23,178 skins taken last season, when 6,424 were taken off the coast, 6,253 off Copper Islands, and 10,501 in Behring sea—a total of 23,178 skins.

The coast catch of last year about doubled that of this season, when the terrible gales, which raged all the season, prevented much sealing being done, and caused the loss of two schooners, and much injury to others. One of the schooners, the Hatzie, Capt. Daley, was lost with all on board. The Behring sea season has all resulted in the yearly sacrifice of life, for one of the crew of the Annie E. Paint was drowned, and two Indians were lost from the schooner Penelope.

This year a number of Japanese schooners went into the Behring sea—as they did last season—and Capt. Searle, of the schooner C. D. Rand, says that at one time he was lying near four Japanese vessels, whose crews were bombarding so much that he had to shift, for his hunters found it difficult to get seals with spears amidst the gun-firing. The Japanese, not being a party to the modus vivendi, which forbids the use of firearms in the Behring sea, use their arms, while the Victoria sealers must needs use their spears. Last year a boat's crew from one of the Japanese schooners which went into the Behring sea, was caught on one of the rookeries, which the men had gone ashore to raid, and the astute Japs represented themselves as shipwrecked seamen, and were forwarded to Seattle by the revenue cutter and thence to Japan.

Th C. D. Rand reported the little schooner South Bend, which left here last winter for Copper Islands, and went thence to Behring sea. The South Bend was met on September 9 with a catch of 497 skins. The South Bend is the smallest vessel of the fleet and operates outside of the sealing company.

Steamer Quito sailed from San Francisco on Friday for Ladysmith to load coal.

A BURDEN TO SELF AND OTHERS.

"Take care of your health, you have no right to neglect it and thus become a burden to yourself and perhaps to others." When the liver gets sluggish, the kidneys inactive, and the bowels constipated, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will promptly set your filtering and excretory system in perfect order, and insure good digestion and good health. There is no medicine so generally used, and none so successful. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

Henry—"Papa, there is a big bluebottle on the ceiling."

Professor, very busy—"Step on it and leave me alone."

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

"You want $50 for that old suit?" asked the second-handed dealer; "why, it is full of dust." "Yes; but it is coal dust," responded the thrifty housewife."—Philadelphia Record.

It would be a Difficult matter to Induce a Grandas Cigar Smoker to Use any other Cigar.

ONCE A Grandas Smoker ALWAYS A Grandas Smoker

CONGRESSMAN WILBER SAYS

[To The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., of Columbus, O.]

"Pe-ru-na is All You Claim For It."

Congressman D. F. Wilber, of Oneonta, N. Y. writes:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—"Persuaded by a friend I have tried your remedy and I have almost fully recovered after the use of a few bottles. I am fully convinced that Peruna is all you claim for it, and I cheerfully recommend your medicine to all who are afflicted with catarrhal trouble."—David F. Wilber.

Peruna a Preventive and Cure for Colds.

Mr. C. F. Given, Sussex, N. B., Vice President of "The Fast-Time Boating Club," writes:

"Whenever the cold weather sets in I have for years past been very sure to catch a severe cold which was hard to throw off, and which would leave after-effects on my constitution the most of the winter.

"Last winter I was advised to try Peruna, and within five days the cold was broken up and in five days more I was a well man. I recommended it to several of my friends and all speak the highest praise for it. *There is nothing like Peruna for catarrhal afflictions. It is well nigh infallible as a cure, and I gladly endorse it."—C. F. Given.*

A Prominent Singer Saved From Loss of Voice.

Mr. Julian Weisslitz, 175 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., is corresponding secretary of The Sangerlust, of New York; is the leading second bass of the Sangerlust, the largest German singing society of New York and also the oldest.

In 1899 The Sangerlust celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with a large celebration in New York City. The following is his testimony:

"About two years ago I caught a severe cold while travelling and which settled into catarrh of the bronchial tubes, and so affected my voice that I was obliged to cancel my engagements. In distress I was advised to try Peruna, and although I had never used a patent medicine before, I sent for a bottle.

"Words but ill describe my surprise to find that within a few days I was greatly relieved, and within three weeks I was entirely recovered. I am never without it now, and take an occasional dose when I feel run down."—Julian Weisslitz.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O

Take notice that at the next sitting of the Board of License Commissioners for the City of Victoria, I intend to apply for a transfer of the retail liquor license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors at the corner of Yates and Langley streets, known as the Bank Exchange Saloon, now held by me, to Albert Burke, of the City of Victoria.

J. G. RICHARDS.

Dated this 15th day of October. A. D. 1902.

Notice is hereby given, that 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands on the east side of Loughborough Inlet, and described as follows: Claim No. 1 commencing 10 chains north from the southeast corner of Duncan McDonald's claim, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

J. A. SAYWARD.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 8, 1902.

Notice is hereby given, that 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands on the east side of Loughborough Inlet, and described as follows: Claim No. 2, commencing at southeast corner of claim No. 1, thence chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south, point of commencement.

J. A. SAYWARD.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 8, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of License Commissioners for the City of Victoria, I intend to apply for a transfer of the retail liquor license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors at No. 4 Bastion Square known as Steel's Saloon to John Ellery Jenkins.

JAMES McARTHUR,
ISIDOR BRAVERMAN,
Executors for the Estate of the late Peter Steele (deceased.)

October 17, 1902.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Farming Lands

In the Delta Municipality, and Lots in the Village of Ladner.

Mr. H. N. RICH WILL SELL BY AUCTION AT THE TOWN HALL, LADNER,

—ON—

Saturday, Nov. 29

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

850 Acres Delta Lands

now known as the "Imperial Farm," situate in Township 5, New Westminster District, six lots with residence in the

TOWN OF LADNER

and an island in the Fraser River, close to Ladner, known as Lot 452.

The above farm lands will be offered in lots to suit those desiring large or small holdings and will be sold on the following terms if desired: Twenty per cent cash and balance on mortgage at 5 per cent per annum, with 5 per cent of principal payable annually.

These lands are drained and fenced, in a good state of cultivation and have abundant supply of good water, and to parties requiring

GRAIN, DAIRY OR STOCK FARMS

presents an opportunity rarely to be met with to acquire first-class properties on such favorable terms, and are offered for sale to close up the estate of the late Mr. Thos. McNeeley.

Full particulars and plans may be obtained from the auctioneer, Ladner, B. C.

HANG WO LUNG KEE

Importers and Dealers in JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

In Many New Ideas AND CHINA CURIOS..

13 CORMORANT STREET

LAND FOR SALE.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of Section 3, Range 1, East, South Saanich, comprising 100 acres, more or less, suitable for agriculture, about 1 mile from Saanichton.

Tenders to be sent to the undersigned by the 3rd November, 1902.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

POOLEY, LUXTON & POOLEY,
21 Bastion St., Victoria, B. C., Vendors'

Japanese New Goods.

Just Received.

ORIENTAL BAZAAR.
90 Douglas Street.
YOKOHAMA BAZAAR.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

School, Beaver Creek, Alberni,

Sealed tenders, indorsed "Tender for School, Beaver Creek," will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Wednesday, the 10th September, 1902, for the erection and completion of a one-room frame school house at Beaver Creek, Alberni.

Plans, specifications, forms of tender and contract may be seen on and after the 28th August, 1902, at the office of the Government Agent, Alberni, and at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria.

Tenders will not be considered unless made upon the printed forms supplied for the purpose, and the agreement to execute a bond appended to the form of tender is duly signed by the contractor himself and two other responsible residents of the province in the penal sum of $250, for the faithful performance of the work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 25th August, 1902.

Ladies' Hair Dressing Parlors.

Scalp treatment, shampooing, face massage, hair-dressing. A large stock of wigs and switches always on hand. Combings made up into any style. Country orders promptly attended to. Wigs for hire.

Mrs. C. Koeche
65 Douglas Street, (near Fort).

THE MIKADO BAZAAR

All kinds of Silk Handkerchiefs, Mantel Drapes, Chair Tidies, Cushion Tops, Neckties, etc.; Lace Ware, Tortoishell Ware, Antimony Ware, Toys, etc.; Bamboo Furniture made to order cheaper than any other store. First opens on Monday, 27th October.

138 GOVERNMENT ST.
Cor. JOHNSON ST.

Cordwood and Stovewood

Truck, Dray and General Teaming done.
J. E. PAINTER.
Office—21 Cormorant Street.
Residence, 17 Pine Street, Victoria West.
Telephone 426.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands on the east side of Loughborough Inlet and described as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of J. A. Sayward's claim No. 2, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, to point of commencement.

W. S. CHAMBERS.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 8, 1902.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within the tract of land bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway land grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

BOON TO THE WEAK

This is to men who lack courage, whose nerves are shaky, whose eyes have lost the sparkle, whose brains are muddled, ideas confused, sleep restless, confidence gone, spirits low and easily depressed, who are backward, hesitating, unable to venture because they are afraid of failure, who want somebody else to decide for them. It is to men who have part or all of these symptoms of nervousness and want new life, new force, I offer my

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

It pours glowing, exhilarating vitality into you while you sleep; it rejuvenates, animates sluggish circulation, stimulates the brain to activity and fills the body with life, ambition and endurance. In one day's use it will make you feel as if born anew. It furnishes the motive power that runs your body and quickly banishes pain.

It is a positive cure for Nervous Debility, Early Decay, Losses and Drains of Vitality, Impotency, Varicocele, Weak Back, Weak Kidneys, Prostate Glands, Bladder and Urinary Troubles, all Female Complaints, by renewing vigorous glow of life in the weakened parts and restoring the wasted energy.

READ WHAT THEY SAY:

I beg to say that the Belt has done all you claim for it, and I am well pleased with it.—E. DILWORTH, Kelowna, B.C.

Your Belt has completely cured me. I suffered nearly two years with skin disease and tried everything that lay in my power, but to no avail, till I received your Belt. Thanks be to God for sending me this remedy.—CHARLES EDW. ARCHBOLD, Upsalquitch, Robinsonville, Rest. Co., N.B.

I can say that your Belt is all that you claim for it. I have tested its merits and am cured by its use, in which I had very little faith before using. My back is feeling splendid. The varicocele has disappeared.—JEROME RICHARD, Welland Sta., Ont.

I am pleased to inform you that I have received great benefit from the use of your Belt. I have got my money's worth. I am well satisfied with the Belt.—W. D. HARRIS, Preston, Ont.

I can say that I am well satisfied with my Belt. It has cured me of lameness in my back and hip; in fact, it has done wonders for me. I can give you a sworn testimonial if you desire it.—T. G. SIMMS, Hartland, N.B.

I have been wearing one of your Belts for about one month. It has toned up my system wonderfully and made a new man of me. I consider it a wonderful invention.—D. G. BURGER, Hudson, Que.

I have worn your Belt for two months, and I am strong and well indeed in comparison to what I was. No sore back now, no pains in the limbs; the dizziness is leaving me, and I am feeling light of heart.—W. C. DAVIDSON, Lachute Mills, Que.

The Suspensory is a grand thing to build up the parts. I have the greatest faith in your Belt, and I must say you are the most honest man I ever dealt with. Most men, when they get your money, lose all interest, as that is all they care for, but you want to cure and your business ought to prosper. Your Belt, I know, has done for me what doctors could not do.—GEO. A. MADGETT, 178 Stanley Avenue, Hamilton, Ont.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S TERMS:

CAUTION.—People write to me that they have used electric belts and received no benefit. I will explain why. They have purchased from firms who have practically no knowledge of electricity and the manner in which it should be applied.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is the only electric appliance that is sold where the patient is under the care of a physician until he is cured. The success of any electric appliance depends upon its intelligent application.

FREE BOOK—I have published an 80-page book, beautifully illustrated and full of truths for men and women who are low in vitality, weak and declining. It is worth reading. If you have tried everything else and believe in nothing, this book will convert you to the altar of truth. I send it, closely sealed, free. Ask for it. Call, if possible, and consult me personally.

Dr. M. C. McLAUGHLIN, 106 Columbia St., SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1902.

PUBLISHED BY
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad St. Victoria, B. C.
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and the United States at the following rates;

One year $6 00
Six months 3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year $1 50
Six months 75
Three months 40

Sent postpaid to any part of Canada or the United States.
TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Agate measurement: 14 lines to the inch.

READING NOTICES—20c. per line each insertion, or $2 per line per month.

TRANSIENT AND LEGAL ADVERTISING—10c. per line for first insertion, and 5c. per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion; otherwise 10c. per line each insertion. Preferred positions extra, according to page, etc.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT on yearly and half-yearly contracts. For rates, etc., apply at the office.

FINANCIAL, INSURANCE and COMPANY REPORTS, 15c. per line for 100 lines or under; over 100 lines, 10 per cent, discount on each additional 100 up to 500; 500 lines or over, 10c. per line. Reports published in the Daily will be inserted in one of the Semi-Weekly editions for 50 per cent, additional to the Daily rate.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING (CLASSIFIED)—One cent a word each insertion; 10 per cent, discount for six or over consecutive insertions. Cash with order. No advertisement inserted for less than 25c.

BUSINESS or PROFESSIONAL CARDS—Of four lines or under, $2 per month.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—$1 each, including insertion in the Daily and one of the Semi-weekly editions.

NO advertisement charged to account for less than $1.

$25.00 REWARD

Will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of anyone stealing the Colonist newspaper from the door of a subscriber.

UNION LABEL

THE BRIDGE TENDERS.

Tomorrow the tenders for the Point Ellice bridge will be opened and, presumably, the contract awarded. A preference should undoubtedly be shown any local firm tendering on the bridge, no preference on the score of material or finish or workmanship, but a preference on the score of price. When Moran brothers of Seattle tendered on the construction of a battleship, the people of Seattle contributed $100,000 rather than lose the work for the city. Such an action was bound to stimulate and encourage local enterprise. The case is similar here with regard to the bridge. Not merely is there the direct benefit through the additional amount of labor employed in the town, but there is an indirect benefit through the resulting increased efficiency of a local firm by the employment of skilled labor and additions to plant necessary for such a work. Thus both the labor and capital of the city are enriched and made more efficient to undertake other work by our having such a contract filled at home. For these reasons the city can well afford to give a decided preference to a local firm, if such a preference is necessary. We hope the City Council will not overlook this aspect of the question when the matter comes to be decided, and keep in mind that our own industrial efficiency is of great importance to us as a city, and that it is worth something to be industrially independent of other cities and countries.

THE LEAD QUESTION.

There are some people congenitally incapable of understanding the question of protection to industry. They have a fixed idea on the subject that the object of protection is to arbitrarily raise the price of some commodity. If that were the effect of protection it could not be brought about without the difference in price being taken out of somebody's pocket. So that if the theory were applied all round, it would mean the continual enrichment of A at the expense of B, and of B at the expense of A; while if it were not applied all round, it would mean that one section of the community was being enriched at the expense of another. Do they for a moment imagine that a great party, embracing one-half of the people of the country, is the advocate of nothing more nor less than barefaced robbery? If they do, the limitations of their intellects are nothing short of surprising. Let us discuss this idea of protection in connection with the lead industry of British Columbia. The British Columbia lead miner receives for his lead $20 a ton less than lead is worth in London. We are dealing in round numbers. In addition he pays, say, $10 a ton, out of his freight and treatment charge, to foreign railways, foreign refiners and foreign steamship companies and brokers. The Montreal merchant therefore pays for the lead he uses $30 a ton more than the Canadian producer receives, plus the freight, which, however, is small, from London to Montreal. Now, if through protection the Montreal merchant was induced to buy his lead from the Canadian producer, there would be $30 a ton saved to Canada without his paying one cent more for his lead. This sum would be divided among the producer, the railway, the refiner, and so forth, just as now, but it would be Canadians instead of foreigners who got the benefit. Furthermore, the industries of refining and corroding and of making pipe and shot would be begun in Canada, and the surplus which was exported would be exported in a more advanced form, and for every advance in industry induced by protection so much more value in lead and labor would be saved to Canada. No one individual in the industrial chain would get the benefit, nor any one class at the expense of any other. But Canada, Canadian industry, would save all that wealth and get as much more out of all the lead produced as is being received now. The other day we saw in the Times a criticism of some remarks of ours to the effect that the export surplus determines the price of all commodities, admitting that this was true, but maintaining that it negatived the advantages of protection. The results of protection, we have enumerated, do not depend in any degree upon any change of price through protection. The fact that the export surplus determines the price would prevent protection to the lead industry seeming to have the evil effects often falsely attributed to it. But it would not interfere in the slightest with its retaining the full value of the industry in Canada, as opposed to the present condition of affairs where we are robbed of fully one-half of it.

MONUMENTAL.

We have received an offer for advertising space in the Colonist from a firm which describes itself as one of "Canada's Greatest Nurseries," so monumentally impudent that it is worth taking notice of. The firm in question must think the Colonist a denizen of one of Canada's smallest nurseries, or rather of an Orphan's Home. We have read recently some very harsh strictures upon the Ontario weekly press. For ourselves we do not blame the Ontario weekly newspapers for being a little ragged, if the proposition made to us is the kind of thing they have to submit to. This firm proposed to exchange garden seeds of the catalogue price of $5.00 and the net value of $3.00 for advertising space in the Colonist of the net value of $30.00. Ten cents on the dollar for space, and take it in trade is a most alluring proposition for the unfortunate publisher of a newspaper. The only part of the communication which has any humor in it at all is the first line of the proposed advertisement, which reads: "Are you satisfied with your income?" If this firm is looking for people who are dissatisfied with their income, it is going the right way about it to make them.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

A short time ago we quoted the London Times upon the question of Oriental Immigration into Australia. The London Times represents the British people all over the world in a way that no other paper does. It leans to the Conservative party. The Daily News is the leading representative paper of the Liberal party. They are unanimous on the question of Oriental Immigration. The Daily News says:

The desire of the Australian to secure his heritage for the white man is one which must command general sympathy. He is so conveniently situated for Asiatic invasion that the "yellow peril" with which Europe is periodically threatened is for him a constant and very real danger. More than once he has been brought face to face with the possibility of being swamped by yellow Outlanders, who, if they could not steal his land from him by force of arms, as is sometimes done, could annex it by force of numbers. The future of the country clearly depends upon the success of the Australians in stemming the tide of Chinese and Japanese. It is not merely a question of labor and wages though that is sufficiently serious, for the capacity of the Chinaman for work is only equalled by his joy in his noisome surroundings. No white man can compete with the Chinese in the matter of labor conditions. He has no cravings for an eight hour day, and his idea of a minimum wage would make a self-respecting British bricklayer blush. He is a standing rebuke to those who ask whether poor men can save. His thrift is as amazing as his power of endurance. To the sweater he is the most admirable thing created in the likeness of man. To the worker he is a rival of appalling import. But, as we have said, it is not only or even chiefly as a candidate in the labor market that the yellow man is a menace to Australia. He is a bad citizen. The conditions under which he lives, the atmosphere which he creates, the problems which he raises are all such as a community which desires to see its country develop on wholesome lines must desire to avoid. The Australians are justly proud of their country. They see in it vast potentialities which they desire to realize in their own way. They have had sufficient experience to know that allowed a free course the Chinaman became as all pervasive as the rabbit, and a far greater nuisance. And they are wisely doing their best to keep him at bay.

FISHERY PROTECTION.

The United States government is apparently about to take some action to protect the salmon fishing industry in Alaska and to ensure that salmon are packed under sanitary conditions. Alaskan salmon is the great competitor of British Columbia salmon, and the competition is not a fair one if the allegations made by Dr. Hawley have any foundation in fact. While President Roosevelt is at it, he might as well pay a little attention to the methods of catching salmon and packing them in vogue in the State of Washington. The following despatch from Washington, which appears in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, is of a horrifying description, and is calculated to make Alaskan salmon anything but a toothsome delicacy to anyone reading it:

Washington, October 29.

President Roosevelt is preparing to make some recommendations in his coming annual message for legislation to protect the Alaska salmon fisheries, it being his belief that the present treasury regulations, which are based on existing statutes, are not sufficient to ensure the fisheries against serious depletion. The matter long ago received the serious attention of the treasury officials, but the recommendations that have been made in annual reports of the secretary from year to year have not resulted in any adequate legislation. Preliminary reports that have come to the treasury and to the fish commission this fall indicate that the catch of salmon this year was very large, and the need of measures to protect the fisheries from extermination is felt more seriously than ever.

If this matter should be taken up by Congress it is probable that a few will be proposed so comprehensive in character that many of the evils which now attend the fishing and catching of salmon in Alaska will be abolished. In this connection a report made to the Treasury Department by Dr. R. N. Hawley, surgeon of the revenue cutter Perry, is bound to attract a good deal of attention. The Perry is the vessel employed during the last season to make the annual inspection cruise among the Alaska canneries. On board was H. M. Kutchin, the special agent of the Treasury Department, who has been detailed for several years to inspect the canneries, and although his formal report has not yet been made, it is expected that he will make some radical recommendations for the improvement of conditions in the Alaska fisheries.

Surgeon Hawley's report represents that the most flagrant abuses exist among the canneries, or at least among those on Bristol bay. The abuses of which he writes are not related to the catch of fish, but to the ill-treatment of employees and to the maintenance of generally unsanitary conditions around the canneries. After speaking of the deplorable condition and manner of living of the natives in the Bristol bay district, Surgeon Hawley says:

"In the Bristol bay canneries upwards of 7,000 men are employed, mostly Chinese, Italians, Greeks and Portuguese. This large population, whose manner of living is little better than that of the natives, exists for several months of the year amid the most squalid and unsanitary surroundings imaginable, and thus presents the most inviting conditions for the spread of any contagious disease that may once be introduced. The barracks in which the Chinese are lodged are for the most part crowded and filthy beyond description; no sanitary measures of any kind seem to have been attempted, and probably will not be until an epidemic shall threaten the existence of the entire community."

Dr. Hawley describes in almost horrifying detail the condition of some of the Chinamen, whose hands had been eaten by muriatic acid, which is used in soldering the salmon cans. In some cases the flesh has been eaten away to such an extent that the bones of the hands are exposed. Yet, he says, no medical attention is afforded by the cannery companies, and the workmen are fined if they lose any time. The report of Surgeon Hawley was made to the commanding officer of the Perry, and by him was forwarded to the secretary of the treasury.

A remarkable meeting—quite impromptu—of pioneers, took place on Government street Friday morning, when ex-Governor Dewdney, ex-Speaker Higgins, ex-Alderman Lovell, all of this city, and Mr. T. Seward and Mr. T. Earl, well known fruit growers of Lytton, almost ran against each other and exchanged greetings on the sidewalk in front of the Royal Bank, while on the opposite side of the street Samuel Adler, another pioneer, stood admiring the pretty lingerie in the Westside show windows. Messrs. Seward, Earl, Higgins and Adler were residents of Yale, then the head of canoe and steamboat navigation on the Fraser river and the centre of a mining population of 20,000 persons in 1858, to which town came Mr. Dewdney and Mr. Lovell one year later. The changes these five young-old men have seen during the last 44 years are marvelous. When they came to the then colony, not a single line of railway was operated anywhere on the Pacific Coast, there was no telegraph line except a short one in California. Victoria was a fortified fur trading village. New Westminster had not even a name. Cariboo was unheard of. Kootenay was known only to fur-trappers. Of the numerous towns and villages and mining camps that have since sprung up throughout the Mainland, only Langley, Yale and Lytton had then an existence. The spot where Vancouver city now stands was a howling wilderness. The Northwest Coast was inhabited only by hostile Indian tribes, and Hudson Bay company employees. Vancouver Island and New Caledonia (now British Columbia) were separate colonies, presided over by Mr. (afterwards Sir James Douglas), and Victoria was a free port. The pioneer gentlemen who met yesterady are still in their prime, and show few signs of a strenuous and turbulent career in a country that was devoid of most of the comforts and all of the pleasures that now go to make life in British Columbia attractive. They are the remnants of a class of sturdy pioneers, now rapidly passing away, to whom the province is indebted for much of the prosperity which it now enjoys. May their shadows never be less!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

Sir,—This letter is written without any intention of disparaging the municipal authorities. Let it be here promptly and urgently remarked, that the vote of five aldermen and the Mayor is sufficient to pass any by-law. Is it right that such a small number of ordinary men should possess the power of restricting, almost to any extent, the religious and other freedom of the citizens of Victoria? Is it right that five or six men should be the arbiters as to whether the citizens should be governed by the clergy: (if you please, so-called religious bodies), as well religiously as civilly?

These ponderings have been brought up from reading that on Sunday last petitions were placed in various churches, to be signed by the flocks, praying the Mayor and aldermen to pass a by-law very greatly restricting the civil liberties, not of the whole province, but of the citizens of Victoria. This petition, said to have been signed by six hundred people, has been presented to the City Council, where one of the aldermen urgently pleaded that it be agreed to at once! And further, that it should not be sent to the city's legal advisor, as this action would cause delay! Ought a petition of six hundred peculiar people justify such conduct? The population of the city is said to be 25,000 persons. Shall six hundred govern and place restrictions on the moral physical and intellectual liberty and well-being of the 25,000? Shall six members of the City Council be the arbiters of such a momentous question? Every one knows how and how much aldermen and others are influenced by interested parties! It is very questionable whether the City Council has the power to accede to the prayer of the petition. It seems to be trespassing on provincial, and very likely, Federal authority. Anyhow, whether legal or not, it is trampling on the citizens.

Every one knows how the clergy have opposed music on Sundays in the public park; how they have tried to prevent all travelling on Sunday and other restrictions of a like nature.

Why then this petition? Simply because an Italian band of first rate musicians wished to give a sacred concert on a Sunday evening, which the clergy tried but did not succeed in squelching. Of course, this was a competition between professors and professionals, between unionists and non-unionists, the rivals had each to get a living, and getting a living is a prime necessity with all. The Italian band might have given a religious service, if they had not neglected to have a prayer and exhortation combined with it. Churches advertise their musical attractionss. Why not combine and have a paying band. The people are the Church of God, but the Sunday Evangelical Alliance have put aside God and folsted another in his stead. Leave, however, this question alone, for a while at all events.

Alderman Yates considers that on the question of giving the city employees the same pay for eight as for nine hours' work that it would not be just to spend the citizens' money thus, without their consent, and so advocates a referendum. This may be correct, provided always, that the employees interested be not allowed to vote on the matter, such being a rule of parliament, and may be of the City Council.

But, Sir, if it be wrong for six men to vote away the people's money, without their consent, how much greater must the wrong be for six aldermen to impose austere and arrogant restrictions upon the liberty of the citizens? The citizens of Victoria have always, from time immemorial, conducted themselves well on Sundays—not so much from Sabbatarian, as for rest, social and physiological reasons.

The long and the short of the whole thing is, that the clergy are trying persistently to govern the city through the Municipal Government—in fact, have become a political body. It, therefore, is incumbent on the electors to watch the ensuing elections and to take care that the Municipal and Evangelical Alliance candidates be defeated.

SENOX.

THE BELLA COOLA COUNTRY.

(Reproduced from News-Advertiser.)

Sir,—In your last edition I saw an article on Bulkley Valley given to you by Mr. J. W. McIntosh, of Vancouver.

Having lived in the interior for quite a number of years, during which time I have followed pack-horses nearly all over the country, through the Bella Coola Pass to Blackwater, and the head waters of the Nechaaco and Chilcoten Rivers, I can fully endorse Mr. McIntosh's statement that Bella Coola is the easiest best and only pass through the Coast range that is or can be traveled through with horses the whole year round. This pass has been on use off and on for the last forty years, the oldtimers in Cariboo having gone in by this route, while this summer the number has reached nearly 400 horse-loads. This trail lay idle for over 35 years on account of influence taking the road to the Fraser river, thereby killing this route entirely.

Since the Norwegian colony came here things have revived, and the traffic has strated again. The government has built a good wagon road through the settlement for a distance of 20 miles, and a sleigh road for four miles more, making packing more easy. Then a trail has been cut out for a distance of 40 miles more up the valley to the great slide, where the valley is left, and the climb up the mountain is made, and the old Palmer trail is followed on to Chilcoten, thence to Quesnel Mouth and Barkerville (Williams creek.) This last year a new pass has been found, doing away with the Great Slide on the old Palmer trail, discovered by Messrs Morrison and Cover. This pass does away with all the mountain climbing, as the grade is a naturaby easy grade, no rock slides or steep climbing to be made. The writer has, with Mr. Morrison, driven horses from the meadows on the summit to the side hills in this pass early in March, when there were three feet of snow on the summit of Palmer trail, and found green grass in abundance on the side hills, which are about 15 miles long.

The top of the mountain (or plateau) is studded with meadows, and having seen most of the cattle ranges in British Columbia, from the boundary line north, I think I can safely say that there is here the finest dairying country in the province, and room for a number of families who are acquainted with dairy work. There is plenty of grass all over the plateau for feeding thousands of cattle.

Now, as far as Bella Coola is concerned, I feel sure there is no better climate on the Pacific Coast. All kinds of fruit, vegetables and cereals thrive wonderfully well. This valley is not settled yet; in fact, there is room for as many more settlers as there are already here now. The government has a townsite reserved here, part of it surveyed into lots, and is now building a new wharf, and has built two fine bridges. The settlers have cut a road from the old road to connect with the wharf, which we expect and hope will be completed during the coming year. When this is done we look for a revival of times here.

There is talk of a pulp mill being erected at this place. I understand that all arrangements have been made between the government and the company (a Tacoma company) intending to build it. No better place for a pulp mill can be found on this Coast than here. There is more timber in this vicinity that can be used in the manufacture of pulp than in the same number of miles in any other place on the Coast.

BEAVER.

Bella Coola, B. C., Oct. 20th, 1902.

A LIBEL ON ESQUIMALT.

Sir,—The enclosed cutting may be of interest to your readers, at any rate, it is news to most of us. It is clipped from the "People's Mixture," in the London "People."

"Esquimalt is the only place in the British Empire, according to a recent climatological report, that exceeds London in cloudiness. Esquimalt is also the dampest place in the Empire, while Adelaide, in Australia, is the driest. Ceylon is the hottest and Northwest Canada the coldest possession that the British flag floats over.

BRIDGE CONTRACTS.

Sir,—If the utterances of C. J. V. Spratt of the Victoria Machinery Depot, as chronicled in your issue of this date, be materialized by the letting of the contract for the superstructure of Point Ellice bridge to a local firm, then indeed will the poor laborer have cause to rejoice. Nor should the local tradesmen have cause for regrets. Just think of it: "Fifteen thousand dollars being put into circulation at a period of the year when that 'almighty creature,' the dollar, or even its administering angels in the shape of quarters or dimes, look as large as an ordinary cartwheel does to the average laborer or tradesman. What a Godsend. Roast turkey and cranberry sauce would be a reality and not a vision. It is to be sincerely hoped that when the tenders are opened that the the Councilmen may see their way clear to accept it. No doubt, Mr. Spratt has many good reasons to advance in support of the local firm getting the contract, and so have the public, particularly the laboring element and the local dealers. To the laborer it means an opportunity to raise sufficient to maintain him and family through the rigors of a long and dreary winter; to the small dealer, an opportunity to do enough business to save him from bankruptcy. Reviewing what has been done in the past year by our city fathers for the benefit of the laborer, we have every reason to hope that they may be able (conditions, of course, being reasonable) to keep the greater part of the money voted for the erection of Point Ellice bridge in this city, thereby giving the taxpayers an opportunity to get at least a part of the money back through the channels of labor and trade.

A LABORER.

New and Fresh Christies

ZEPHYR CREAMS, SOCIAL TEAS, ARROWROOT, SAVOY FINGERS, LEMON DROPS, WATER ICE WAFERS.
The others too numerous to mention. The very freshest and the finest.

Erskine, Wall & Co.
TELEPHONE 88. THE LEADING GROCERS.

Particular People

Are the best friends of Saunders' Groceries; not because they're Saunder', or because they're sold in the Finest Grocery Store in Town, but because they combine more genuine good qualities and reliability than any other popular priced Groceries in the City.

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LTD. PHONE 28. 39 & 41 JOHNSON ST.

We Know a Young Lady
Who asked five persons of good judgment when she could get her house fitted with shades, poles and trimmings and draperies of the best and at the lowest price, four out of five said
BROCK & ONIONS
TEL. 846. 52 FORT ST.

JUST OPENED

THE UP-TO-DATE
Fish, Game, Poultry Market
GOWER & WRIGLESWORTH.
119 Douglas St. 'Phone 910

LADIES!

Call and Inspect Our
NEW CUSHION TOPS,
NEW CORDS,
NEW HANDKERCHIEF CENTRES,
NEW LACES,
SHETLAND FLOSS
All Colors.
Mrs. W. Bickford
61, 63 Fort St.

FOR SALE

Farm and stock, 8-roomed house, barn, stable and outhouses, 130 acres, about 30 clear, 30 sheep, 14 head of stock, 2 horses, ploughs, mowing machine, horse hay rake and farming implements. Price $3700.
SHINNERTON & ODDY,
102 Government St.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
FOR BOYS.
VICTORIA, B. C.

PATRON AND VISITOR.
THE LORD BISHOP OF COLUMBIA.
J. W. Laing, Esq., M.A., Oxon, Head Master.
MODERATE TERMS FOR BOARDERS AND DAY SCHOLARS.
APPLY TO HEAD MASTER.

SPENCER'S

Getting Ready to Move Stock

Work on the new building is being rushed as much as possible. A part of the store will be ready in a short time. Watch the papers every day for extra values. We are clearing out a large quality of goods that we don't want to move.

LINEN DEPARTMENT

Table Cloths on Sale Monday—Three Bargains

AT 50 CENTS—All Linen Table Cloths, hemmed, ready for use, 45x54 inches, Monday.....50c each
AT 85 CENTS—All Linen Table Cloths, satin finished, not hemmed, assorted patterns, 1¼ yards square, Monday 85c
AT $1.25—All Linen Table Cloths, bordered, 2x2½ yards, Monday.....$1.25

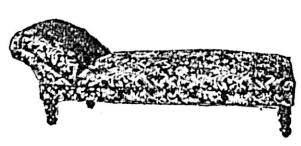
TOWELING

Over one hundred thousand yards Pure Linen Toweling, usual price 12½c a yard, Monday.....6¾c

Great Reduction Sale of Upholstery

In order to advertise our business and show to the public the class of goods we manufacture, we have decided to make a special reduction on our entire stock of Couches, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Fancy Rockers, Morris Reclining Chairs, Mattresses and Woven Wire Springs.

Easy Chairs, nicely upholstered, same as cut, in any color, worth from $7.00 up $5.00
Couches, well made, same as cut, worth from 7.50 up $5.25



We have a nice assortment of the above goods, and cordially invite your inspection.

Sale Commences Monday, November 3rd.
LASTING SIX (6) DAYS ONLY.

SMITH & CHAMPION

UPHOLSTERERS AND AWNING MAKERS
Phone 718 - - - - 100 Douglas Street.

From the vast coal regions of—NOVA SCOTIA.
Throughout the lumbering districts of—NEW BRUNSWICK.
Midst the cultivated lands of—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
In the garden province of—ONTARIO.
Where the factories and shipping reign—QUEBEC.
The "hum" of the thrasher is heard—MANITOBA.
To the most westerly province of the Dominion—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ALL ACCLAIM THAT

FIT-REFORM CLOTHING

FIT REFORM

"Reigns Supreme"

as the "STANDARD" of Fashionable and Tailor-Made Clothing in Canada.

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE

73 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA

Pellew-Harvey, Bryant & Gilman
PROVINCIAL ASSAYERS,
Mining Engineers and Metallurgists
Ores Analysed. Control Assays. Properties examined and sampled. Trial Shipments. Smelter Tests.
Victoria—Opposite Driard Hotel.

P. O. Box 453. Telephone 895.
A. R. BARROW, A.M.I.C.E.
MINE SURVEYOR.
Mine surveys instituted and plans brought up to date at regular intervals. Steam engines and air compressors indicated and valves set.
Provincial Land Surveyor.
4 View Street, Victoria, B. C.

HARD COLDS.

People whose blood is pure are not nearly so likely to take hard colds as are others.

Physiology goes into the reason.

Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, causing healthy action of the mucous membrane and giving strength and tone to all the organs and functions.

This great medicine recovers the system after a cold, as no other does.

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star Brandy.

FOR SALE.
MONEY
ON EASY TERMS.

E. C. B. BAGSHAWE,
INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENT.
Tel. No. 697. 35 Fort St.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MARINE ENGINEERS OF CANADA,
COUNCIL 6.
REGULAR MEETING
Monday evening, Nov. 3rd, at 8 p.m.
B. S. ODDY,
Secretary.

Keep the Body Warm.

Prevent Pneumonia, Coughs, Colds, and all Chest and Lung Trouble, by wearing a **Frost King, or Frost Queen Chamois Vest.**

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist,
98 GOVERNMENT STREET NEAR YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

In Flavor and Aroma Perfect
NUGGET CIGAR
PACIFIC CIGAR CO., 105 Johnson St.

MORE REAL ESTATE.

1 good building lot, off Oak Bay avenue, close to Junction.. .. .. ..$175
1 5-roomed house, with bath, on Pembroke street.. .. ..$900
160 Farm in Saanich, nearly all under cultivation, with splendid house, out-buildings, to be sold at a bargain.

INSURANCE

The new profit saving accident and health policy, issued by the Dominion of Canada Guarantee Accident company of Toronto, cannot be beaten in Canada. Call and see it.

J. E. CHURCH, Broker, = 14 Trounce Avenue

Kodak Albums

New Supply Just Received by the
Victoria Book & Stationery Company, Ltd.
GOVERNMENT STREET.

DRY CORD WOOD
FOR SALE
VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd
TELEPHONE 129.

$1600 buys choice two acre corner lot in town, fenced, drained and under cultivation.
Heisterman & Co.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Special — Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.

Lawn Mowers and Grass Shears at Cheapside.

If you have beauty,
I will take it.
If you have none,
I will make it.
SAVANNAH, Photo.
Five Sisters' Block.

Air-tight Heaters—own make—genuine Russia Iron, at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

We have a full line of door mats and other seasonable goods. Just now the door mats are in demand; just now is the time for you to buy. Best values in door mats are secured at Weiler Bros.

J. & J. TAYLOR'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES —AND— VAULT DOORS
John Barnsley & Co.
Agents,
115 GOVERNMENT ST.

Fire Guards at Cheapside, air-tight heaters at Cheapside; bird cages at Cheapside.

We are clearing out our White Muslins, Fancy Muslins, and all light window draperies; this is an opportunity to save a little money. Weiler Bros.

See our lines of waterproof overcoats and cravenette raglans. B. Williams & Co.

Smoke Teddy Roosevelt
UNION MADE.
Campbell & Cullin,

20 dozen wool fleeced underwear, $1.00 per suit. B. Williams & Co.

Imperial Ceylon Tea—Erskine, Wall & Co., sole agents.

35 CENTS
Nowadays will buy the Finest Teas on the market. If you persist in paying more for what can't be better and probably is inferior, you're blind to your own interests.
DIRECT
Importing Tea & Coffee Co.
Cor. Douglas and Johnson Sts.
Phone 803. Victoria, B.C.

Boys' Reefers, sizes 22 to 28, $1.50 each for cash. B. Williams & Co.

Expressmen.—Telephone to 586 to prompt attendance.

Rain Goods

Our Rain Coats can be worn with comfort in all sorts of weather, dry, wet or cold. We've a choice line of them. Smart styles and new ideas. All prices.

UMBRELLAS

Have your rain-foil ready—choose it today from our large range of good-looking, yet wonderfully low priced Umbrellas.

SEA & GOWEN
Men's Furnishers and Hatters,
64 Government St.

Lace Parlors.

A fine assortment of Silk Arabian Braids, Linen Braids, Colored Linens, Japanese Linens and Embroidering Silks.
The latest lace designs always on hand.
MRS. F. V. ROBERTSON,
23 Five Sisters' Block.

Local News.

Victorian Author.—The November Canadian Magazine contains a short story of Western life by N. de Bertrand Lugrin (Mrs. E. B. Shaw).

Students' Concert.—The students of the Alexandra Royal College of Music and Art, assisted by the faculty, will give a splendid concert on Tuesday, the 18th instant.

Postponed Meeting.—The postponed meeting of the directors of the British Columbia Agricultural Association will be held on the evening of Wednesday, November 12.

Splendid 'Mums.—A fine sample of Japanese chrysanthemums is on exhibition in Hibben & Co.'s window. It was grown in Mr. Henry Croft's garden, Victoria West.

City Taxes.—Between $90,000 and $100,000 was paid over the counter in the city collector's office on Friday, the last day upon which a rebate was allowed for prompt payment.

The Cable Map.—The large map used on the stage of the Victoria theatre at the cable celebration exercises has been donated to South Park school by His Worship Mayor Hayward.

Sailors' Concert.—Men of H. M. S. Shearwater will give a concert in the Soldiers and Sailors' Home next Thursday evening, with the object of raising funds for the furnishing of the home.

Gone to Bella Coola.—F. C. Gamble, engineer of the Department of Lands and Works, has gone to Bella Coola to inspect the bridge being built over the Bella Coola river and the road work proceeding in that district.

C. O. F.—The Companions of the Forest will hold another of their delightful social dances on Thursday evening next in Sir William Wallace hall. The committee in charge are making all arrangements for a good time.

Painful Accident.—D. F. McCrimmon, contractor for the carpenter work at Spencer's Arcade, met with a painful accident yesterday. He was splitting a board and the axe rebounded, striking his forehead and inflicting an ugly gash.

Dallas Road.—At the next meeting of the Voters' League the special committee appointed for that purpose, will make a report on the condition of the sea front of Dallas road, and recommend that steps be taken for its preservation.

St. James' G. F. S.—The St. James' Branch of the Girls' Friendly Society commenced its winter meetings at St. James' rectory last Monday. They will now be continued regularly every Monday evening throughout the winter. All desirous of joining are cordially invited to attend.

Numerously Signed.—There are now in circulation upwards of 25 copies of the counter-petition in the matter of the Sunday Regulation Act. They are being very numerously signed. Up to yesterday evening over 1,000 citizens had affixed their names to the petitions.

Church Parade.—Members of the Sons of England lodges are requested to meet at their lodge room, A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street, today at 10 a.m., sharp, for the purpose of attending the Reformed Episcopal church in conjunction with the Orangemen. Every member is requested to be sharp on time.

K. of P. House Warming.—Far West lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias, will give a house warmer in their new hall at the corner of Pandora and Douglas streets next Friday evening, November 7. They have invited all their tenants and friends; they also intend to hold an entertainment at Christmas in conjunction with Victoria lodge No. 17. At their last convention they initinted one candidate and received two applications for membership.

An Important Meeting.—Tomorrow evening's meeting of the City Council will be an important one. Aside from the usual weekly business which will be considered, there will come up the matter of dealing with the bridge tenders, and Ald. McCandless' motion to provide for the creation of a new school district in Chinatown, which latter is expected to provide a remedy for the grievance now held by those who now object to the presence of Chinese in the ward schools.

Thankfully Received.—The manager of the Home for the Aged and Infirm, Mr. H. H. Hobbis, acknowledges with thanks the following donations received at the Home during the month of October: Mrs. H. D. Helmcken, Mrs. H. A. Munn, Mrs. L. J. Quagliotti, Mrs. Ben. Gordon, Mr. Geo. Marsden, Mr. N. Shakespeare, Mr. T. Shotbolt, reading matter; Saanich Agricultural Association, fruit and vegetables; Mr. W. H. Bullock, apples; Mr. D. Spencer, clothing.

Regimental Parade.—The Fifth Regiment, C. A., will parade in the Drill hall on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock. Additional interest is lent to this, the first regimental parade of the winter season, from the fact that the Vancouver Island Veterans' Association will take part to witness the ceremony of the presentation of coronation medals to the men who represented Victoria at the coronation, and the presentation of the Imperial long service medal to Lt.-Col. Wolfenden, V. D.

Grand Bazaar.—During the second week of November, at Institute hall, the Catholic ladies of Victoria will hold a grand fancy bazaar. The extensive preparations and strenuous efforts which have been made during the last two months guarantee a brilliant success and happy issue to this event. The bazaar will be brought to a close by a ping-pong tournament, which will be held on the 17th and 18th of November, and in which the leading players of Victoria will participate.

Sale of Work.—The Ladies' Aid of St. Barnabas' church wish to remind their friends of their annual sale of work and ping-pong tournament in A. O. U. W. hall on Wednesday and Thursday, November 19 and 20, and to ask parishioners and friends to kindly assist by sending in donations to the Rectory House, which will be thankfully acknowledged. Mr. S. Child has kindly consented to act as superintendent of the ping-pong tournament, and the list will be in readiness in course of a few days.

YE OLDE LONDON WANDERERS

General Meeting Tuesday Evening—Dinner November 10.

A special general meeting of Ye Olde London Wanderers will be held on Tuesday next, November 4, at the Boomerang hotel, at 8 p.m. prompt, to receive the provisional committee's report, which was appointed August 5, and the election of officers for the ensuing twelve months.

The first annual dinner will take place on Monday, November 10 (Lord Mayor's Day), at the Boomerang hotel, at 7:30 p.m. Tickets may be had at Salmon's cigar store or any of the officers or members. All Londoners and members are urgently requested to be present on both occasions.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ld.
DEALERS IN HARDWARE

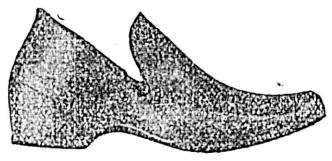
Iron, Steel, Pipe, Fittings, and Brass Goods,
Building, Mining and Logging Supplies a Specialty.
Contractors Plant, Picks, Shovels, Barrows, Etc.
A Large Consignment of Norway Iron just to hand from England.
WHARF STREET
TELEPHONE No. 3. P.O. BOX 423, VICTORIA, B.C.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES

Leather Goods
Cut Glass
Plated Ware
Clocks
Silverware
Novelties

C. E. REDFERN
43 Government Street.
Established 1862. Telephone 118.

RUBBERS



DON'T spoil your shoes and ruin your health by going without rubbers.

Don't think of sending the children to school such weather as this without rubbers.

Don't buy inferior rubbers when you can get the celebrated "GRANBY" brand at the prices we sell them at. We quote a few leaders:

Child's Granby Rubbers, high cut, 35c pair
Misses' Grandy Rubbers, high cut, 40c pair
Ladies' Granby Rubbers, high cut, 50c pair
Men's Granby Rubbers, high cut, 75c pair

We guarantee every pair of GRANBY RUBBERS which we fit. Wear our rubbers.

The Paterson Shoe Co. Ltd.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORES

Bronchitis and Pneumonia

Have no terrors for those who fortify themselves by wearing a FROST KING or FROST QUEEN CHAMOIS VEST, and who use LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE.

John Cochrane
CHEMIST.
N. W. Corner Yates and Douglas streets.

DAUGHTERS OF PITY.

Satisfactory Showing of Last Season's Work—Donation to Hospital.

The Daughters of Pity, P. R. J. Hospital, held the last meeting of their working year yesterday. In the absence of the secretary, Miss Potts, the president, presented the itemized accounts for the late undertaking of this society in providing refreshments for two days at the exhibition grounds. After all expenses were paid, a balance remained of $80, a most gratifying result. The president congratulated the society, not only on their success, but also upon the happy and united way in which they had worked through a most difficult undertaking, and one in which they had had no previous experience.

The treasurer's statement showed a balance of $11.50 in the working fund, and $310 in the bank. The meeting voted $100 for a new and improved operating table, much needed at the hospital, and the usual grant for spring bulbs, for the corridors was made. Mrs. Hasell invited all that felt inclined to assist her during the coming week, and stated that there was much detail of work that could be finished best by young people. Volunteers for assistance in the supper room was also invited.

The annual meeting of this society is called for the last Friday in the month, at the City Hall, when the incoming officers will be balloted for.

A COWARDLY CRIME.

Attempt to Poison Two Valuable English Setters.

Charles Minor is offering a reward for information which will lead to the conviction of the party or parties who attempted to destroy his dogs, Roy and Lola Montez, by poison. This reward will be supplemented by the standing offer of the S. P. C. A. of $25 for evidence to convict any person guilty of the cowardly crime of dog poisoning.

Mr. Minor's dogs were poisoned on Friday evening between the Colonist hotel and his store on Yates street, and it was only by prompt administration of antidotes that their lives were saved.

Mr. Minor is also offering a reward of $25 for the recovery of a setter pup stolen from the Colonist hotel about two weeks ago.

WORK OF THE PROVINCIAL POLICE

Statistics Showing the Convictions For the Year Ending September 30th.

Supt. Hussey, of the provincial police force, yesterday forwarded to the Department of Justice at Ottawa his annual report dealing with criminal statistics as coming under his department for the year ending September 30, 1902. The showing made is a most creditable one. Under the head of indictable offences, 10 cases were tried and there were 10 convictions, as follows:

Aggravated assault	1
Jail breaking	2
Theft	5
Assault causing bodily harm	1
Furious driving causing bodily harm	1
Total	10

Under the head of summary offences, it is shown that out of 22 cases tried there were 21 convictions, as follows:

In possession of intoxicants	2
Assault	3
Drunk and disorderly	2
Deserting ships	5
Infraction Highway Traffic Act	2
Cruelty to animals	2
Supplying liquor to Indians	1
Infraction of Game Act	2
Damage to property	1
Infraction of Liquor Act	1
Total	21

The provincial police officials are of the opinion that the record herewith presented is a most creditable one, inasmuch as it is shown that the arrests or summonses, as the case may be, were invariably followed by convictions.

Will Arrive Today.

A Consignment of
Fine Black Goods
—FOR—
Evening Dress Wear
Order your suit and have it for the
Hospital Ball
PEDENS
36 Fort St. Merchant Tailor

CAMPBELL'S
Another Shipment of
COATS

We have today received from Paris some exquisite designs in

Tailor Made
COATS

For Fall and Winter wear.

They are the most advanced styles that have yet been produced, and to the lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost, these garments have the style, fit and finish; and are most reasonable.

FOR SALE.
Teas, Coffees, Silks, Etc.
Agents for Chinese labor or contracting work
SUI CHAN & CO.
159 Government St., between Fisgard and Herald.

Just Arrived
Fine line of watches, suitable for boys. Price $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00. All fully guaranteed.
W. B. SHAKESPEARE.
The Jeweler, 74 Yates Street.

CANNOT GET THE OLD POST OFFICE

Federal Government Will Not Donate Site For Carnegie Library.

All speculation as to the possibility of the federal government arranging for the handing over of what is known as the old post office on Government street as a site for the location of the Carnegie library is set at rest by the receipt of instructions from Ottawa yesterday, from the Department of Public Works, for a new roof to be put upon the present building.

The contract for the work has been awarded to John Bell, and tomorrow morning he will set a gang of men to remove the old roof.

This circumstance clearly shows that there is no disposition at present on the part of the federal authorities to hand over the site of the old post office for Carnegie library purposes. It will be remembered that when the idea was first mooted all the local representatives at the federal capital promised to use their best endeavors to get the much-desired concession. Now, however, another site for the library must be chosen.

BRANCHING OUT.

A Growing Industry Established on a Firm Footing.

The recently organized Metallic Bedstead company, who acquired the business of Messrs. Taylor & Haggart, will tomorrow remove to new quarters on Pembroke street, in the large building formerly occupied as a car shed by the Street Railway company. This structure will afford ample room in which to carry on the affairs of the company, and will permit of much new machinery being installed. The intention is to add the manufacture of spring and wove wire mattresses to that of metallic bedstead making.

The directorate of the new company are A. Taylor, managing director; John T. Deaville, secretary-treasurer, and Messrs. T. W. Paterson, A. Stewart and A. Elford, directors.

THE HOSPITAL BALL.

Donations of Flowers and Foliage Will Be Welcomed by the Committee.

Preparations for the annual ball in aid of the funds of the Womans' Auxiliary, P. R. J. hospital, are going on apace. The main decorations of the hall are about complete, and it remains only now to put the daintier decoration touches. All willing to help in this are invited to come to the hall on the three ensuing days. Contributions of red berries, snow berries, autumn foliage, Virginia creeper, geleor, white and flame colored dahlias or chrysanthemums, will be most gratefully received. If every friend will send a little there will soon be enough to carry out the scheme aimed at, and make a beautiful effect. All contributions towards the supper may be sent to the Assembly hall on Wednesday afternoon, or Thursday forenoon, or indeed at any time on the latter day, but the earlier the better.

Mr. J. M. Finn has undertaken to provide a first class orchestra for both nights, and the Children's Cinderella is looked forward to with great delight by numerous little ones.

Tickets for the hospital ball may be obtained from many ladies, who have kindly undertaken to sell them, or from Messrs. Redfern, Challoner & Mitchell, Hibben & Co., British Columbia Stationery company, Fletcher Bros., M. W. Waitt. The price of admission is: Gentlemen $3, or ladies $2. The admission for the Cinderella is 50 cents each for children, and $1.00 for adults.

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress, but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

Poodle Dog Menu

Sunday, Nov. 2nd. Price 50 Cents.

SOUP—Ox Tail; Celery; Consomme.
FISH—Steamed Clams; Boiled Halibut, Oyster Sauce; Baked Salmon au Gratin; Fried Silver Herring.
SALAD—Lobster Mayonnaise.
BOILED—Chicken with Salt Pork, Parsley Gravey.
ENTREES — Game Pie, English Style; Calves' Brains, Breaded, Tomato Sauce; Minced Goose on Toast; Devilled Crab en Shell; Spanish Omelette.
ROASTS—Leg of Lamb, Mint Sauce; Loin of Pork, Apple Sauce; Prime Ribs of Beef, Horseradish.
VEGETABLES—Green Peas; Cauliflower; Spinach; Boiled, Mashed, Baked Potatoes.
DESSERT—Steamed Fig Pudding, Brandy and Hard Sauce; Cranberry, Mince, Apple Pie; Compote Pears; Apples; Vanilla Ice Cream; Pistachio Jelly; Assorted Fruit and Cake; Canadian and American Cheese; Cafe Noir.
Imported Table Claret, 25 cents per pint.

The Gerhard Heintzman Piano is the instrument for the buyer who believes in the best being the cheapest. The satisfaction of having a high grade article is worth paying for. As a full-blooded horse is to an old "hack." As a beautiful painting is to a chromo, so is the Gerhard Heintzman Piano to an ordinary instrument. Sold at a reasonable price, $25 down and $10.00 per month.
We have just received a large shipment; these were personally selected by our Mr. T. Fletcher, now in Toronto. An inspection invited.
FLETCHER BROS
Piano Warerooms, 93 Govt. St.

SOMETHING WRONG

Probably the lenses in the glass are not ground to fit the peculiarities of the vision; or perhaps they should be replaced by new and stronger ones.
We are very successful in remedying and removing all defects of vision in old or young. Examination free.
A. P. BLYTH.
Scientific Optician and Watchmaker. 88 Fort Street, near Douglas.

Three Carloads of
Steinway & Sons, Heintzman & Co., Nordheimer, Dominion, Standard
PIANOS
JUST IN
These Instruments were personally selected by our Manager, Mr. H. Kent, while in New York and Toronto, and we feel safe in saying that no finer Instruments could be imported.
Call and judge for yourselves.
See the Chase & Baker Piano Players. The finest things on the market today.
M. W. WAITT & CO.
44 GOVERNMENT STREET.
Showrooms on First Floor.

A Nice Lot of
New Fall and Winter Suitings
in the choicest offerings on the market, just received by
A. GREGG & SON, Tailors
62 YATES STREET.
Prices moderate; perfect fit guaranteed.

THE B. C. DRUG STORE
27 Johnson Street
For all kinds, of COUGH MIXTURES, including Balsam of Aniseed (especially prepared for children); TEAGUE'S OWN COMPOUND SYRUP; WHITE PINE AND TAR; besides a full line of all the Patent Medicines. Phone 856.

When Seeing is Painful
If after working awhile your eyes sting and burn, immediate relief is obtained by our perfectly adjusted glasses.
Consultation free. Satisfaction guaranteed.

F. W. NOLTE & CO.
EXCLUSIVE
OPHTHALMIC AND MANUFACTURING
OPTICIANS
37 FORT STREET

OLD AND THE NEW METHODS

Some Difference Between Them in the Profession of Teaching.

At the Wednesday meeting of the Mothers' Club, Miss Russell, principal of the Spring Ridge school, read the following paper on "Some differences between the old and new methods of teaching; Why changed":

We hear a great deal of talk about the new methods of teaching as compared with the old. By carefully examining the question I think we will find there is not so much change in the actual methods as in the spirit and the motives of teaching. By what are called "the old methods" a certain number of well-established facts were drilled into the child's mind. It was not considered whether or not these facts would be of practical benefit to him, or even if they were understood; it was the school curriculum and must be followed. This imparting of a certain kind of knowledge was too often considered an end, not merely a means to an end. The present spirit of teaching aims at awakening the mind and supplying the power whereby the child may help himself. It was necessary that changes should be made in the educational system. No one can deny that some of our greatest thinkers and most highly educated men were instructed under the set rules of earlier days. Perhaps it was the best system for those days, although we in this generation do not think so. But the times have changed since then. The whole civilized world is advancing in all lines, and the educational system—the most important of all interests, must keep pace. The young man of this age meets with keen competition in whatever he attempts, and unless he is well equipped he must see others preferred before him.

The man who has never had his mind trained to see something of the meaning of life—which is in reality the aim of all true education—has a hard struggle in this present day; he cannot help himself upward as the more enlightened man can, because he is lacking in the means. He is also selfish. Generally he is not aware of his ignorance, and is satisfied with his own little path in life. He is not anxious that the world should progress. He says "what is good enough for his father is good enough for him." He is not anxious that his children should be educated; he thinks it will make them useless, give them notions they would be better without. Oh! how such parents are wronging their children! We are living in an age of development. Knowledge is being rapidly increased. Compare the world as we know it to-day with what it was even twenty or thirty years ago. At the present rate of progress, what places are your children going to occupy when they are men and women, if they do not receive now the best education you can give them?

But education does not only mean the knowledge derived from books. Indeed, by the newer methods, books are gradually being put into the background, and the child is trained to see and study things from his surroundings. I read, not long ago, of a school in Chicago where not a single text-book is used, except for reading and for the purpose of refereace. In this school, which is of necessity a very large building, there are 100 children, under ten teachers. There are no desks and no attempt at keeping the quietness usually considered necessary in schools. The hum of busy life is there. Every child in the room is doing and learning something. One teacher has ten children in his care at a time. The room is filled with instruments of labor, the simpler forms constructed by the boys themselves. They are taught not only how to handle tools, but how to make them, and at the same time the history and geography connected with the materials used. The girls are taught domestic science in the same way. While learning cooking, sewing, etc., they are taught all about the materials used. I have only mentioned a few examples. These children are being instructed in all sorts of useful knowledge. Some one asked the originator of the school how it would be with those of his pupils who wished to take a college course. He replied that he did not know, but he knew he was working along the right line, and he guessed the colleges would have to alter their systems to suit his.

Knowledge is of no use to us until we can make a practical application of it. How much precious time has been lost, and nervous energy expended, in memorizing long lists of dates, the names of dead and gone kings in whom the child could have no interest whatever, and many other things learned only to be forgotten as soon as possible. How different the result when this time is more profitably employed in learning that which will elevate the mind and open the way into the wider, greater world of knowledge. Such glimpses into this larger, fuller life cannot end with the school days; the boy or girl must take his or her place in the world with an awakened mind, ready to compete with others, and always reaching forward and upward. Of course, the three R's will rightly form the bulk of the studies in all the school rooms of the country; but they must be taught, not as an end, but as a means whereby the child may help himself in the search for knowledge. We need to realize the fact that we have already commenced a reform in our educational system, that we may be prepared to take our place in line with the rest of the world.

But now I will particularize some of the differences in the methods as applied to our own school. I will take up first the most important of the three R's—reading. The pupils do not commence with the alphabet; instead they are taught the sounds of the letters, both singly and in combination with other letters. Words which cannot be easily resolved into elementary sounds are taught whole, as "sight words." So instead of spelling his way laboriously through a paragraph, he simply looks at the word, and if he does not know it at sight, names its component sounds, and at once recognizes it. Spelling is merely the reverse of this. In reading he unites the sounds to make the word, while in spelling he resolves the word into its sounds to get the parts of which it is made. The reasonableness of this method must be apparent to all minds. It carries out the principle of giving the child the power to help himself.

There has, perhaps, been a greater change in the teaching of arithmetic than in any other subject. By the new methods the child learns arithmetic by means of objects, and operations performed with those objects. The general rule laid down for rational teaching is, "Lead from the known to the unknown." This rule is followed in the teaching of arithmetic to-day. The child is asked actually to do little problems within his understanding, not on slate or paper, but with the objects concerned. For example, he is taught the length of an inch, then with paper and scissors he cuts inch pieces. He learns counting by degrees, each number as he is going to use it, and the combinations of each number are learned at the same time. As he advances he practises measuring—measures his desk in inches and feet, measures the school walls, the blackboards, etc., learning the first four rules while he is doing so. He also learns about liquid measures—finds out how many pints of water are needed to fill the quart measure, and how many quarts to fill the gallon. He is taught the currency of his country by means of paper coins. He learns something about the values of things, and the giving of change. Its arithmetical education during the junior and intermediate grades is entirely practical. Of course, he has, before long, to learn the figures, but he sees that they are only a means of expressing on paper the work he has been actually doing. They are no longer meaningless. While he is in these lower grades no questions are given involving numbers he cannot comprehend. He is not taught addition or multiplication tables by repeating them, like a parrot, but he learns them incidentaly. He can tell you without the table that 3 times 12 are 36, because he has actually seen that his 12-inch rule, taken three times, makes 36 inches.

The subject of drawing is receiving much more attention in our schools now than formerly. It develops certain qualities in the child that might otherwise lie dormant. It is well known that muscles which are not used become soft and useless; so it is with the mind—unless it is aroused and used it becomes enfeebled and incapable of doing its best work. Drawing, especially from objects, necessitates a close observation of the model, its shape, the relation its parts bear to each other, etc. Then eye and hand are trained in reproducing the object. This training is more complete when they are also taught coloring. Nature study rightly occupies a very large place in the present school work. It is impossible to estimate the full value of this study. It forms the basis of geography, botany, biology and other branches useful in mind development.

Another way in which the schools of to-day differ from the old ones is in their appearance. Nothing more inartistic or uncomfortable than the old schoolroom can be easily imagined. Many of our rooms are still very far from being as attractive as we would like. But by patience and perseverance we may approach our ideals. Everything about the schoolroom should tend to elevate and refine the minds of its occupants. When we recollect that about three-fourths of the child's lifetime, at the most impressionable age (from 6 to 16) is spent in school, we can see the importance of this. The girls will some day have the care of homes of their own. If they have been accustomed to having their surroundings neat and beautiful, will it not be impossible for them to develop into careless, untidy housekeepers? And our boys—do they not require the purifying influence of refined surroundings quite as much as our girls? People's minds are ineffaceably impressed by the conditions to which they have been accustomed in early life. How necessary, then, that our schools should be just as beautiful and artistic as we can make them.

The children of to-day have also other advantages their parents did not. The boys have their manual school, and I think the day is not far distant when there will be cooking and sewing classes for the girls. In the manual school the boys are taught to use their hands intelligently. The work is intended for development of the mind, not for the actual articles made. All the manual work—from the paper work, clay modeling, etc., of the primary rooms to the completion of the course in the manual school—is intended to teach close observation, accuracy of eye and hand, neatness, originality in designing, etc.

In conclusion, I would like to explain one or two changes adopted during this year. One is the abolition of slates and scribblers, and the other of reports. Slates have long been condemned as uncleanly, unhealthful and noisy. The scribblers, rightly so-called, had been for a long time an eyesore to us. In spite of all advice to the contrary, the pupils seemed to think it was not at all necessary to do their work carefully in those books. They were actually scribbled through from beginning to end, not only fostering untidy habits, but weakening their power to ever write well. Last term the experiment was tried of having the work done on paper provided by the school board, and the scheme proved so successful that I think it has come to stay. Sheets of paper of a uniform size are given to the child, one at a time, and all his work is put on them. When one sheet is finished it is brought to the teacher for inspection. If it is found neat and clean and done to the best of his ability, a stamp of approval is put on it, and it is then preserved in a box which the pupil has for that purpose. When a given number of papers (in my own room, 25) have been stamped, they are fastened together as a book. The child's name, school and the number of his book is written on the cover, and it is then taken home for inspection by the parents. Every child should have at least one book a month; the careful and industrious ones may have two. If a child attends school regularly and fails to have any book in a month, the parents may know that he is not working as well as he can and ought. We do not demand perfection, only the best he can do; and if a child fills three or four papers a day for twenty days, and fails to have twenty-five approved, it speaks for itself. These books are intended to take the place of their monthly reports. We have thought it will be much more satisfactory for the parents to actually see the child's own work, and judge of the improvement themselves, rather than depend entirely on the teacher's judgment as expressed by four letters of the alphabet. If there is anything in the child's conduct that requires the parents' intervention, a private note or personal interview will be resorted to.

Matilda—"I think that Frank was wholly disinterested in asking me to be his wife." Uncle George—"Disinterested? He was positively reckless!"—Boston Transcript.

Fussy Clergyman (angrily to attendant on the Tuppeny Tube)—"Do you allow drunken people on the train?" Attendant—"Sometimes, but not when they're too drunk. Just take a seat in the corner there and you'll be all right."—Glasgow Evening Times.

Statistics For October

New Mining Claims Recorded In Victoria Gold Commissioner's Office.

Sixty-Two Certificates of Work Issued--Average of Two a Day.

Although the prospecting season practically closes at the end of September, the following new claims were recorded in Victoria mining division during the month of October:

Mayflower, Mount Richards, by Frank Lloyd.

Angelos, Mount Sicker, T. M. Little.

Little Pittsburg, Goldstream, James Tizion.

3 P. M., Helmcken district, H. Fry.

Copper King, Saanich, David Hammond.

Myrtle, Mount Haggert, Sutton Creek, Cowichan Lake, S. W. Finlay.

Ethol, Mount Haggert, James Mearns.

Thistle, Mount Haggert, Lake View Mining Co.

Lake View, Mount Haggert, Robert Ody.

Sea Gull, Mount Haggert, H. G. Smith.

Pine Squirrel, Mount Haggert, Lake View Mining Co.

Blue Bird, 7 miles southeast of Ladysmith, W. H. Sharpe.

Wolverhampton, Mount Sicker, Mary J. Croft.

Success No. 2, Mount Sicker, C. J. Berhus.

Romdy Fraction, Mount Sicker, J. L. Hird.

CERTIFICATES OF WORK.

The following certificates of work were issued during the month of October:

Derby No. 1, Mount Richards, F. Lloyd.

Primrose, Mount Sicker, F. Lloyd.

Emerald, Mount Sicker, F. Lloyd.

Samson, Mount Sicker, F. Lloyd.

Arlington, Mount Sicker, F. Lloyd.

Osborne No. 1, Mount Richards, F. Lloyd.

Osborne, No. 2, Mount Rickards, F. Lloyd.

Derby, Mount Richards, F. Lloyd.

Success, San Juan, John Young.

Sophia, San Juan, John Young.

Sunset, San Juan, John Young.

I X L, Mount Brenton, Adamson Parker.

Venture, Mount Sicker, J. S. Rogers and Hy. Fry.

Prosper, Mount Sicker, J. H. Little.

Mayflower, San Juan, Fred. Allan.

Straits, Mount Sicker, S. F. Chapman and Hy. Fry.

Storm, Mount Sicker, S. F. Chapman and Hy. Fry.

Success, Mount Sicker, S. F. Chapman and Hy. Fry.

Rosefeldt, Mount Brenton, T. L. Wyckoff.

Armor Plate, Bella Coola, J. J. Beatty.

Delta, Mount Brenton, P. H. Donagan.

Baltic, Mount Sicker, M. Howe.

Excelsior, Mount Sicker, M. Howe.

Fox, San Juan, E. P. Colley, 4 certificates.

Echo, San Juan, E. P. Colley, 4 certificates.

Erie, Saanich, David Hammond.

Ruby No. 2, Mount Richards, F. Lloyd.

Arley, Mount Richards, F. Lloyd.

Nigger, San Juan, E. P. Colley, 4 certificates.

Skysail, San Juan, E. P. Colley, 4 certificates.

Pullborough, San Juan, E. P. Colley, 4 certificates.

Sussex, San Juan, E. P. Colley, 4 certificates.

Highden, San Juan, E. P. Colley, 4 certificates.

Sophia D., Cowichan Lake, P. C. Peterson.

Belcher, Mount Sicker, W. Vanstone.

Forest Hill, San Juan, N. McPherson.

Albion, San Juan, N. McPherson.

Denidas, San Juan, N. McPherson.

Candle Light, San Juan, N. McPherson.

Bessie, Mount Sicker, W. Vanstone and E. M. Skinner.

Sure Thing, Chemainus River, C. Lee.

TRANSFERS.

The following sales and transfers were recorded:

C. K. McKenzie and Fred. Robottom, transfer to Wm. Sheppard, in trust for the Coronation Mining Company, the St. Alban, Tramp and Golden Slipper claims, Mount Brenton.

J. W. Munro, W. S. Rowbottom, A. Klarsch, B. Guest, W. Sheppard, C. K. McKenzie, S. Rowbottom, A. Rowbottom, Fred. Rowbottom, sr., Fred. Rowbottom, jr., and G. W. Rowbottom, have formed the Coronation Mining Company, Mount Brenton.

Nellie Hammond to E. F. Kierstead, one-quarter interest in the Frank, South Saanich.

David Hammond to E. F. Kierstead, one-quarter interest in the Eric, Saanich.

J. E. Boss to J. A. Humbird, one-quarter interest in the Copper King, Copper Queen, Nonesuch and Klondike, Mount Brenton.

J. Beatty to T. H. McEwan and G. Martin, the Armor Plate, Qinquit Inlet.

R. Ody to Hugh McKay, one-half interest Black Diamond, Koksilah River.

IMPROVEMENTS AT SNOWSHOE

Company to Install 150-Horse Power Hoist For Main Shaft.

Phoenix, Nov. 1.—(Special)—Anthony J. McMillan, managing director of the Snowshoe Gold and Copper Mines, Ltd., who has just left the property after spending a few days there before he leaves for London, England, has completed arrangements for the installation of what will be one of the largest hoists yet erected in the Boundary country. It is of 150 horse power capacity, and will be installed over the main 300-foot shaft recently sunk on the Snowshoe, which will be the main working shaft of the mine. The hoist will be operated by electric power, which will be furnished by the Cascade Water, Power & Light Company, the lines for which are now about ready for operation, extending from Cascade to Phoenix, to supply the mines hereabouts with electrical energy, as well as to perform the same office for the Granby smelter at Grand Forks.

Mr. McMillan will attend the annual meeting of the Snowshoe shareholders, which will be held in London some time in December, at which time also some definite steps will likely be taken towards arranging for a smelter or other process for the reduction of the Snowshoe ores. The mine is now shipping regularly at the rate of 150 tons daily, the ore going to the Sunset smelter at Boundary Falls.

Mr. McMillan recently returned from Victoria, and while there interviewed the government in regard to securing some concessions for the mining industry, and he feels confident that the Minister of Mines and his colleagues look upon the matter favorably.

Three Star Martell can be obtained from all dealers.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

P. D. CORSET

100 per cent is the value given with each pair of Corsets bearing the "P. D." trade mark. The latest styles, the greatest comfort, the most durable. Shapes to suit all figures. Prices to suit all buyers. Ask to see them.

From $1.00 Per Pair

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Manufacturers of all kinds of

Papers, Tubs, Pails, Washboards, Candy Pails, Jam Pails, Matches.

JAMES MITCHELL, AGENT

ROSSLAND CAMP IS ALL RIGHT

Shipments for Year to Date Exceed the Total of Last Year.

Rossland, B. C., Nov. 1.—(Special.)—With this week the Rossland camp commences to pile up tonnage in excess of the aggregate for last year. The record for 1901 has been reached and passed, and the output for the balance of the present year will represent the gain in tonnage over last year.

Locally conditions have not altered appreciably. Le Roi continues its output at about the figures that have ruled for some weeks, and still employs from 350 to 360 men. The War Eagle and Centre Star mines are steadily increasing their output, this week's shipments being 3,400 tons. It is expected that a maximum of 3,600 tons, weekly, will be reached by the two mines, and that this will be the standard, for the balance of the winter.

Operations have been resumed at the Homestake mine, a well known property, located in the south belt of the camp, which has not yet produced large and regular shipments. The management is very confident as to the future of the property, and will push developments ahead. Details of the present week's shipping operations are as follows:

Le Roi, 3,584 tons.
Le Roi No. 2, 360.
Centre Star, 2,070.
War Eagle, 1,350.
Velvet, 90 tons.
Total for the week, 7,454 tons.
For the year to date, 280,825 tons.

VANCOUVER ASSAY OFFICE

Considerably Over $1,000,000 Treated During Last Year.

Vancouver, Nov. 1.—(Special.)—Dr. Haanel, superintendent of mines for Canada, gives the total value of gold treated at the Vancouver office as $1,371,900. From Yukon, $928,658; from the Territories, $5,565; from Ontario, $47,037; unclassified, $1,128; from Alaska, $146.

The expenses of the assay office were $20,382. Dr. S. Morley Wickett, special trade commissioner, states that while it was an advantage in the early days of the Yukon excitement to have a government assay office at Victoria and Vancouver, times have changed and banks and trading companies, not individual miners, are expressing out the gold. With gold steady at a premium in Canada, Vancouver can only act as a costly intermediary without being of much profit to the local trade. The office must now be regarded rather as a necessary convenience to the few miners who come from Yukon, and more particularly as an integral part of the public policy in providing for mining in British Columbia.

MINING STOCK MARKET.

During the week ending 1st November, 61,800 shares sold on the Rossland Mining Exchange, and 20,310 shares sold on the Toronto Mining Exchange during the same period.

The principal sellers have been Cariboo McKinney, Centre Star, War Eagle, Payne, Giant, White Bear, Republic, North Star, Canadian Goldfields and Tom Thumb.

It is rumored that a dividend of 2½ cents per share will soon be declared on the Cariboo McKinney, so that at present prices these shares appear to be a good purchase. The company has over $75,000 cash on hand, and it was promised the shareholders at the last annual meeting that any surplus over and above $50,000 would be divided in quarterly dividends amongst the shareholders.

Fairview shares have fluctuated somewhat during the week with sales reported in Toronto as low as 5½ cents. Saturday's quotations in Toronto was 7 asked and 5 bid.

Granby Smelter shares have been in demand with buyers in New York, Montreal and Toronto. Payne has been in considerable demand around 13½ to 14 cents.

It may be pointed out that the sales reported as taking place on the Toronto Mining Exchange only form a very small part of the sales of mining stocks actually taking place in Toronto, as most of the sales are made direct from the brokers' offices and are not reported on the exchange.

It is reported that the shares in the Mounts Sicker and Brenton Mines, Ltd., have been advanced to 10 cents per share.

The fact that more ore is being shipped from the mines of British Columbia today than at any previous time in the history of the province, should have a tendency to advance mining share quotations.

Yreka shares have been enquired for during the week, but these shares are scarce in Victoria.

THE B. C. MINING EXCHANGE.

The October number of the British Columbia Mining Exchange and Investor's guide contains a carefully prepared resume of the mining news of the month, and several good illustrations. The paper, as it increases in circulation, is becoming recognized as a reliable authority on all matters appertaining to mining, especially on Vancouver Island, and for that reason it should enjoy the support of all interested in the industry.

MORE ORE FROM WASHINGTON.

Grand Forks, B. C., Nov. 1.—(Special.)—C. P. Robbins, president of the Lone Pine Surprise Consolidated Republic, Washington, has completed arrangements for shipping 300 tons ore monthly to the Granby smelter. The first shipment, consisting of two carloads, reached here today. The El Caliph mine will make a shipment of three tons high grade ore here next week.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by The Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd., successors to A. W. More & Co., Ltd., 23 Broad street.)

Toronto, Nov. 1.—The following were the closing quotations on the Mining Exchange today:

	Asked.	Bid.
Black Tail	10½	9
Canadian G. F. S.	4¼	3
Cariboo McKinney	21	19
Cariboo Hydaulic	90	
Centre Star	36	33
Crow's Nest Pass Coal	$125	
Deer Trail Con.	2	
Fairview Corp	7	5
Golden Crown	5	
Giant	5	3
Granby Smelter	$3.00	$2.90
Iron Mask	9	5
Lone Pine—Surprise Con	5½	4
Morning Glory	3	
Morrison	3	
Mountain Lion	17½	14
North Star	18½	16½
Payne	15½	13
Rambler Cariboo	99	
Republic	8	7
Sullivan	3	
Virtue	9	7½
War Eagle Con	20	16
White Bear	3½	3
Winnipeg	4	
Wonderful	4	
Dom. Cons	5	4
St. Eugene	45	30

TORONTO SALES.

Payne, 4,000 at 14½.
War Eagle, 1,500 at 19.
Fairview, 2,500 at 5½.

ROSSLAND SALES.

Giant, 500 at 3.
North Star, 500 at 16½.
Cariboo McKinney, 1,000 at 19¼, 5,000 at 19, 5,000 at 18½.
White Bear, 1,000 at 2¾.
Payne, 1,000 at 15.

STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

(By B. C. Stock Exchange, Ltd.)

New York, Nov. 1.—The following quotations ruled on the Produce Exchanges today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
New York Wheat—				
Dec.	79¼	79¼	78⅞	78¾
Chicago Corn—				
Dec.	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛

Liverpool Wheat—
Dec. 5s. 10¾d

New York, Nov. 1.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	64⅞	64⅞	64¼	64¾
Amn. Sugar	123¼	123¼	122⅛	122¼
People's Gas	103¾	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	89½	89½	88½	88½
U. S. Steel	40¼	40¼	40	40¼
U. S. Steel pfd.	88½	88½	88	88
Manhatan	138¼	138¾	137⅞	137⅞
B. R. T.	63¼	63¼	62⅝	62⅞
St. Paul	189¾	189¾	188⅞	189
Pennsylvania	163½	163½	163	163
Union Pacific	104¾	104¾	104¼	104½
Louis. & Nash.	137¼	137¼	136¾	137
Sou. Pacific	70¾	71	70½	70¾
Mo. Pacific	110	110	109⅝	109¾
C. P. R.	136⅞	136⅞	136	136
Atchison	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¼
Atchison pfd	100½	100½	100½	100½

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, $870,977,600; increase, $7,532,100.
Deposits, $893,791,200; increase, $11,105,000.
Circulation, $42,093,900; increase, $1,965,000.
Legal Tender, $70,262,900; increase, $812,600.
Specie, $174,524,600; increase, $5,491,500.
Reserves, $244,786,900; increase, $6,334,100.
Surplus, $21,339,000; increase, $3,557,625.

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Coal Mined by White Labor

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Washed Nuts . . $5.00 per ton
Sack or Lump . . $6.00 per ton

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It costs as much to make a $2.50 Goodyear process shoe, as a $3.50, or a $5.00 grade.

It costs as much to sell it to the Wearer!

It costs more to finish it, so that it will resemble some inferior $3.50 shoes!

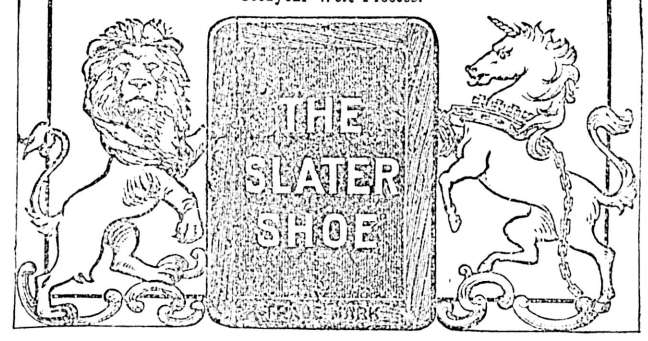
The dollar difference thus comes out of the leather—out of the very life of the shoe.

No shoe which sells for less than $3.50 can posses wear enough to justify the cost of fine finish, and no finish can justify the absence of wear.

No shoe,—but "The Slater Shoe" for men and women, is sold to Consumers at a price fixed by the Makers to protect Wearers against over charge.

$3.50 and $5.00 women's, $4.00 and $5.50 men's.

Goodyear Welt Process.



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We handle the very best that can be bought, and guarantee the price to be as low as the lowest. We are looking for part (if not all) of your trade.

NOTE PRICES:

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR, per sack	$1.10
THREE STAR FLOUR, per sack	$1.10
OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN FLOUR, per sack	$1.25
LAKE OF THE WOODS FLOUR, per sack	$1.25
POTATOES, per 100 lbs.	75c.

TRY US. IT WILL PAY YOU.

A. SCHROEDER,

COR. MENZIES AND MICHIGAN STS. JAMES BAY GROCER

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.

Time Table No. 45. Effective October 25th, 1902.

Northbound. Leave.	Daily. A.M.	Southbound. Arrive P.M.	Northbound. Leave.	Sat., Sun. & Wed. P.M.	Southbound. Arrive. P.M.
Victoria	9:00	12:00	Victoria	3:00	7:00
Shawnigan Lake	10:20	10:46	Shawnigan Lake	4:20	5:40
Duncans	11:00	10:02	Duncans	5:00	5:00
Ladysmith	11:57	9:10	Ladysmith	6:05	4:00
Nanaimo	12:40	8:20	Nanaimo	6:11	3:15
Ar. Wellington	12:53	Lv. 8:00	Ar. Wellington	7:03	8:00

Through Tickets to Crofton.

Via Westholm. Stage leaves Daily, connecting with North and South Bound trains. Double stage service Saturdays, Sundays and Wednesdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria, Single, $2. Return, $3.

Through Tickets Victoria to Alberni

Stage leaves Nanaimo Tuesdays and Fridays on arrival of train from Victoria. Returning leaves Alberni Mondays and Thursdays. Fare from Victoria, single, $5.20, return, $8.65.

Through Tickets Victoria to Cowichan Lake

Via Duncans. Stage leaves Duncans Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Fare from Victoria, $5.00 return.

Excursion rates in effect to all points, good Saturdays and Sundays.

A special rate of one dollar in effect from Victoria to Shawnigan Lake. Tickets good Saturdays and Sundays.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Nov. 1.—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

The barometer is falling along the coast in advance of an important storm area, which will cause high southerly winds on the coast and heavy rains this side of the Cascades. Two inches of snow has fallen in Cariboo and is still falling. The weather is fair and comparatively mild in the Territories and Manitoba. Dawson reports the river clear of ice to White Horse.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	46	50
New Westminster	42	46
Kamloops	38	44
Barkerville	24	36
Port Simpson	38	48
Dawson	14	20
Calgary	22	48
Winnipeg	28	54
Portland	42	54
San Francisco	52	66

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Fresh or strong winds, mostly southerly, unsettled with rain; not much change in temperature.

Lower Mainland: Easterly or southerly winds, unsettled with rain; not much change in temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

SATURDAY, NOV. 1.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	47	Mean	47
Noon	49	Highest	50
5 p.m.	49	Lowest	45

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ..... 8 miles southeast.
Noon ..... 12 miles southeast.
5 p.m. ..... 4 miles east.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.
Rain—.20 inch.
Barometer at noon—Observed 30.104
Corrected 30.133

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected 30.08

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per steamer Charmer from Vancouver: H. Bailey, Miss Bailey, Mrs. Bailey, Robt. Blankett, R. F. Palmer, W. Home, B. McEwen, W. Ballutter, K. Koocher, W. R. Authbertson, Miss Turner, A. McDonald, S. L. Smith, A. Bujmner, J. McKenzie, Mrs. Nomey, W. H. Collister, J. F. Legg, E. W. McLean, R. M. Palmer, E. V. Bodwell, S. Ashbury, C. A. Holland, J. H. Cooksley, Mrs. S. Ashbury, Mrs. C. Wolfe, Mr. Salsbury, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Marpole, T. Marmettl, Rev. J. A. Elliott, B. Fenvellegar, Mr. Netherby, A. T. Chambers, A. Burts, A. G. Ganlon, A. Kidman, J. McKenzie, Theo. Marshall, Miss Pollce, G. A. Wey, A. C. Beaty, H. Molymaux, Capt. Collister, E. H. McEwen, W. Ballontyru, J. S. Munro, Mrs. Munro, W. J. Bates, J. C. Fooley.

PERSONALS.

E. V. Bodwell, K.C., returned from the continent by last night's Charmer.

R. J. Burde, managing editor of the Nanaimo Free Press, has resigned his position and will remove to Winnipeg where his newspaper experiences will ensure him a position on one of the leading papers.

R. Marpole, western superintendent of the C. P. R., Vancouver, arrived by the steamer Charmer last night.

Arrivals at the Vernon: Mr. J. E. Hooker, Miss E. Hooker, Port Angeles; E. L. Dennis and wife, Montreal; W. B. Gross, manager Shore Acres Co.; Alex. Brymer, Edinburgh.

Joe Pearson, the well known millman of Chemainus, is at the Queen's.

W. Fletcher, conductor on the Extension branch of the E. & N. railway, is in the city, staying at the Queen's.

F. Whiteside, of Vancouver, is at the Queen's.

BANK CLEARINGS.

New York, Nov. 1.—The following are some of the weekly clearances compiled by Bradstreets for the week ending October 30, with percentages of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year: Montreal, $20,621,634; increase, 26.53 per cent. Toronto, $12,834,408; increase 13 per cent. Winnipeg, $4,539,098; increase 29.3 per cent. Halifax, $1,517,493; decrease, 6.6 per cent. Vancouver, $1,123,978; increase 10 per cent. Hamilton, $828,222; decrease, 10.8 per cent. St. John, $779,585; increase 4.1 per cent. Victoria, $521,706; decrease 4.4 per cent. Quebec, $1,392,261; increase 2.7 per cent. Ottawa, $1,730,565; increase 12.2 per cent. London, $711,482.

A RIGHT TO JUDGE.

Persons who have used Dr. Chase's Ointment have the best right to judge of its merits and there is no preparation on the market today which is backed by such a mass of unsolicited testimony. It cures eczema, salt rheum and piles so promptly and thoroughly that people feel it a pleasure to recommend it to other sufferers. See testimonials in the newspapers.

"Who was it that granted Magna Charta?" asked the teacher. "I—I don't know anything about it," replied little Albert. "I never had anything but a velocipede."—Chicago Record-Herald.

If you drink brandy try Martell's Three Star. *

BUSINESS POINTERS.

Lilley's Ice Cream Parlors and Candy Factory, Douglas street, have become one of the popular resorts of the city for both young and old. It is where they all go to get their fruit in season from all climes; it is where they go to enjoy a half-hour or so over a dish of ice cream or an ice cream soda or a lemon soda, or any other of the delicious fruit flavors, all of which are manufactured right on the spot while you wait, from the finest home-made juices. It is also where many a loving young couple first plighted hands in everlasting love and affection for each other. It is better done there than over the cup that inebriates. Everybody is equal and welcome here. Young man, come along and take her with you, there is no telling what may result.

* * *

The Saunders' Grocery company, Ltd., are always to be found with everything of the newest and freshest in their respective lines, besides being upright and courteous in all their dealings with the public. They will also be found to be most moderate and consistent in all their prices, and as has been reported over and over again, "what you cannot get at the Saunders' Grocery Co.'s store, it would be useless to go elsewhere for."

* * *

The City Shoe House, the Paterson Shoe Co., Ltd., old Westside, 70 Government street, are selling a most excellent article in ladies' storm rubbers, storm footholds and sandals at 50c. and 60c. per pair, with the friendly advice that happiness is the natural outcome of good health, and good health is promoted by dry and comfortable feet, which conditions are the result of purchasing your rubbers and other footwear for comfort at the above popular house. Note the address above and make no mistake.

* * *

New and fresh Christie's Zephyr Creams, Social Teas, Arrowroot, Savoy Fingers, Lemon Drops, Water Ice Wafers, and many other varieties too numerous to mention of the new season's goods. They are certainly the freshest and finest in the land, to be had at Erskine, Wall & Co.'s, the leading grocers. Telephone your wants to 88, and your trouble is ended.

* * *

Gowen & Wrigglesworth have just opened up a new and up-to-date fish, game and poultry market at 119 Douglas street, where all kinds of fresh fish, poultry and game in season may be had fresh and at the most reasonable rates. Ring up 910 when you desire anything in their line, and your trouble is ended.

* * *

Notice is given to the general public that John Ellery Jenkins has purchased the well-known business of the late Peter Steel, so long and favorably known as "Steel's Saloon and Merchant's Lunch Parlors," No. 4 Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C. Mr. Jenkins is the proprietor of "The Old Flag Inn," of Nanaimo, but better known as "Old Jinks of the Old Flag," whose reputation for integrity and straightforward dealings is well established in and around Nanaimo. If he runs his new venture as he has "The Old Flag," Old Jinks' success is assured.

* * *

E. C. B. Bagshawe, 35 Fort street, besides being an insurance and financial agent, has money for sale on easy terms, in any amounts. This is a snap.

* * *

Harness and saddlery of all kinds, including both heavy and light harness, saddles, whips, horse-boots, blankets, rugs and all other horse equipments, and repairing of all kinds can be obtained at reasonable rates at C. A. Goodwin's harness and saddlery establishment, 28 Broad street. See advertisement in Colonist for further particulars and prices.

* * *

A comfort while it lasts, and a beauty and a joy so long as you can witness the clouds of smoke curl up into the air, is the pure Havana Province cigar. But oh, how different in the morning, when you haven't got even a province or anything else to wet your lips on.

* * *

A. Gregg & Son, merchant tailors, 62 Yates street, have now on hand a nice lot of fall and winter suitings, which are said to be the choicest offerings on the market, the prices of which are very moderate, and a perfect fit is guaranteed every time.

* * *

In the large and up-to-date stock of patterns in suitings and overcoatings at Alex. Peden's, 36 Fort street, there is but one of each pattern, and which cannot possibly be duplicated. This seems to be the very latest fad.

* * *

Remember the auction sale of antique furniture, bric-a-brac, curios, house plants, etc., from the residence of the late Mr. Andean. The sale will take place at Hardaker's auction rooms, 77-79 Douglas street, on Monday, November 3rd, at 2 p. m. Lovers of antiquity should be there.

* * *

Dr. Williams opened his optical parlors on Saturday at 106 Government street, where all those interested in the well being of their sight, etc., are welcome to call and be made happy.

* * *

An examination of a few of the prices quoted in the advertisement of the big sale going on at "The Sterling," 39 Government street, should be convincing proof of the firm's determination to make a clean sweep of their splendid stock of general dry goods at almost any old price. Every article in all the departments (according to prices quoted) have been almost cut in two.

* * *

In order to more fully demonstrate to the public the superior class of goods manufactured and handled by them, Smith & Champion, 100 Douglas street, will, on Monday morning open a sale, at greatly reduced prices, of their entire stock of fine furniture, consisting of couches, lounges, easy chairs, fancy rockers, Morris reclining chairs, mattresses, woven wire springs, etc., etc. As this opportunity will only be open for 6 days, every person should avail themselves of it. See the ad elsewhere in Colonist for particulars.

* * *

An important notice concerning that mysterious little red box in McCandless Bros.' window, 57 Johnson street, appeared in The Colonist for the past ten days, which materially changes the interest in the little red box. As it was before, the first key to unlock the box got $20, the second key to unlock the box got $10, and the third key got $5. The firm have now placed $10 additional money in the box, which will now make three prizes of $15 each. The change is made at the request of a number of customers of the firm, besides which the change will avoid a deal of confusion and rush which would have been unavoidable under the previous system.

* * *

Keep your eye on Dixi H. Ross & Co.'s ad. in this morning's issue for their regular weekly specialty. There's no telling what might come up.

* * *

That "coming events cast their shadows" is proven by the extra effort being made on the part of Campbell's Ladies' Outfitting Emporium, Fort street, to cope with the exigencies of the occasion in a fitting and becoming manner. Nothing is being omitted by this firm in the way of providing suitable apparel in every particular for the grand ball—evening gloves in kid and silk, evening hosiery in lisle and silk, dainty fans in newest effect, handsome lace collars in all the latest novelties, beautiful silk underskirts, stylish evening wraps and capes, and many other nicknacks essential to such an occasion are prepared and ready for those who seek. Those who wish to appear "just right" at the annual grand hospital ball will make a note of this and not be too late in calling in at Campbell's and spotting out their requirements in these particulars. Procrastination is the thief of time.

* * *

It don't matter whether or not you were lucky enough to put up an equitable supply of good preserves for the winter, as you may have all you require at much less than it would cost you to put them up. Five-pound pails of the finest quality of raspberries, strawberries, black and red currants, at 50c. each, at Mowat & Walbee's grocery store, corner of Yates and Douglas streets. This is a good opportunity to keep nice and sweet for one season anyhow.

* * *

Thirty-five cents will pay for as fine a pound of tea as any person wants to sample, at The Direct Importers of Teas and Coffees, corner of Johnson and Douglas streets. Telephone 803. Why pay more for an article no better, if not inferior?

* * *

An ounce of prevention is better than ten pounds of cure, and this is the theory that Cyrus H. Bowes, the chemist, goes on when he advocates in another column of this paper the wearing of the Frost King or the Frost Queen vest as one of the best preventatives of pneumonia, coughs, colds and in fact all chest and lung troubles. There is certainly good advice in the theory, particularly so when we consider the utter foolishness of locking the stable after the horse has been stolen.

* * *

For all kinds of cough mixtures, including Balsam of Aniseed, which is a special preparation for children, Teague's Cough Compound Syrup, White Pine and Tar, besides a full line of all the patent medicines, go to the B. C. Drug Store, 27 Johnson street. Telephone 356.

* * *

A suit for business wear is the suit that fits well, looks smart and business-like, and gives good satisfaction in wear, and withal doesn't cost too much money, and should be the right thing for the average business man. This is just the kind of a suit that W. G. Cameron is giving special attention to just now. The workmanship on these is of the best, and the suits are the product of experienced tailors.

* * *

For nice comfortable and stylish neckwear, including the new and stylish puffer, which in itself is the very personification of comfort, and without which your fall and winter equipment would be most incomplete, may be had in all styles and prices at Sea & Gowen's, men's furnishers and hatter's, 64 Government street.

* * *

The Teddy Roosevelt union-made cigar is now on draught at Campbell & Cullins, and the boys all say they're all right.

* * *

A dainty shoe for a dainty woman, to suit in style, price or season. All that is needed is for the purchaser to know just what is wanted, and the rest is easy for James Maynard, 85 Douglas street, where you can get booted to your heart's content, at your own prices.

* * *

J. Musgrave, 17 Trounce Avenue, has got some valuable property for sale on Salt Spring Island. This property is of the most desirable class, and should command a ready sale. Double the price asked now may easily be obtained this time next year.

* * *

John Cochrane, the chemist, northwest corner of Yates and Douglas streets, makes a specialty of compounding doctors' prescriptions. In this department he may be said to have but few equals, and anything entrusted to his care in this department may be depended upon as being correctly done.

* * *

Everything in jewelry and watches, leather goods, cut-glass, plated ware, clocks, silverware and miscellaneous novelties are always to be had at the most reasonable prices at the old reliable house of C. E. Redfern, 43 Government street. Established 1862.

* * *

Stoddart, the Yates street jeweler, is offering at the present time great bargains in sterling silver goods, as well as in plated wares. His prices in clocks are rather "striking," whether the clocks are or not.

Wise Ways of Women.

No "prizes" offered with common soaps will long tempt the wise woman to use common soaps. The wise woman soon sees she has to pay dearly for "prizes" in the low quality of soap, in the damage common soaps do her clothes and her hands. The wise woman considers her health—so soon ruined if she were to continue breathing the steam of adulterated common soaps. The wise woman recognizes the difference between such soaps and Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar. 212

Victorias vs. United Service

First Rugby Football Match of the Season an Easy Win.

Other Football Games Played Yesterday--Winter Season Well Started.

The Rugby season opened yesterday at the Canteen grounds, Victoria defeating a combined Navy and Army team after as fine an exhibition of football as one could wish to see.

The game started at 3:15, Moresby kicking off for Victoria. By a series of scrums and rushes the United Service worked the ball past Victoria's 25 yard line, where H. Gillespie relieved by a long punt, which being well followed up put Reds well inside the United Service territory. From a scrum Scholefield crossed the line, but the try, however, was disallowed.

The United Service kicked out from the 25 yard line, but was again worked up the field by the Victoria forwards. The ball coming out from a scrum, Berkeley secured and scored the first try for Victoria after a tricky run, crossing the United Service line just inside touch. This looked, however, as if it would add but three points to the score, the angle being a difficult one, but Schwengers kicked a beautiful goal, adding the other two. Score 5-0.

The United Service kicking off, their three-quarters' got in some nice combination. Oxlade, Cameron and Hodder figuring prominently, but Victoria's back division was too strong. Goward securing, punted well up the field, and following up nailed his man before the ball could be returned.

A ceries of scrums then took place in the centre of the field, and Gillespie was forced into touch. From the throw in Schwengers secured the ball, and going round the United Service backs touched down behind their opponent's posts afterwards kicking the goal, score 10-0

The whistle shortly after sounded for half time.

Upon resuming play the United Service three-quarters pressed the home team for some time, ably backed up by their forwards, and on several occasions looked like scoring, Goward being called on frequently to relieve.

From the Victoria 25 yard line Scholefield intercepted a pass by one of their opponents' threequarters, and by a fine sprint touched down behind the posts after a 75 yard run. Schwengers took the kick, but failed to convert, the ball hitting the goal post. Score 13-0.

The United Service kicked out from their 25 yard line. H. Gillespie, for Victoria, punting into touch well in their opponents' territory. The home team from this on pressed hard, and time and again broke away with the ball only to be pulled down by the opposing backs. The forwards, headed by Moresby and Cullin, carried the ball well up on the United Service touch line, Berkeley getting across, but falling out of play.

The United Service picked off and their forwards rushed the ball to the centre of the field where from a scrum Scholefield got the leather and passed to Schwengers, who again crossed the line, afterwards kicking the goal. Score 18-0.

From the kick-off the United Service came on with a rush, but received no encouragement from the opposing defence, the ball going back to the centre of the field, where A. Gillespie was forced into touch.

From the throw-in Scholefield secured and going round the end had a clean run for goal, but slipped while dodging the full back, back he passed the ball to Byrn, but the latter was forced into touch before he could cross the line.

After this scrums and rushes by the opposing forwards seemed to be the order of the day, no time being called with Victoria well in their opponents' territory.

The Victoria forwards all played a hard game, ably headed by Cullin and Moresby.

Berkeley, who played in senior company for the first time, showed very good form.

For the United Service, Blandy, Grundy, Oxlade and Cameron were the most noticeable, and played a hard uphill game.

All members of the club are requested to be on hand at 8:15 on Monday evening at the J. B. A. A. club house for the first club run of the season.

Vancouver will probably play here November 22.

Next Saturday the game will be against the R. A. at the Caledonia grounds.

The game at the Caledonia grounds yesterday between the Victoria Intermediates and a combined team from the Collegiate school, High school and Victoria juniors, resulted in an easy victory for the Intermediates by 3 goals 2 tries to nil. The tries were scored by R. McDonell (2), S. Patton, W. Sweetland and Sweeney. The Intermediates are improving all the time, and should be able to make a successful attempt to land the cup in Victoria.

The Victoria Intermediates will be going to Nanaimo on the 15th inst. to play the Intermediates of that city.

The match between the intermediates and the combined teams of the juniors of the Collegiate and High schools, at Caledonia park yesterday afternoon, resulted in a victory for the intermediates by 11 to 0.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The Fernwood and Garrison senior teams played a friendly game at Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon, which resulted in the soldiers winning by 4 to 0.

The Association football match played at Beacon Hill yesterday between the Central and North Ward schools resulted in a victory for the Centrals by a score of one goal to nil. For the Centrals, H. Sargison, Shanks, Harding, McKittrick and Clayton put up a good game, and Hall, Dakers, Devlin, Fugle and Craig were the stars of the North Ward team.

The great game in the city league, which was supposed to have been played yesterday between the Fernwoods and Garrisons, was defaulted by the Fernwoods, who were unable to raise a team, thus giving the Barracks two points to begin the league with. After the game had been defaulted a scratch team was picked on the field, so as not to disappoint the army, who had come all the way from the Barracks with the intention of playing. In the scratch game the soldiers were too strong for their opponents, making the score 4-0.

An interesting game of football took place between teams from the British-American Paint Co. and the British Columbia Soap Works, yesterday afternoon, at Beacon Hill. The latter team won by three goals to one. Mosy Doyle, W. Loverage and Andy George put up a good game for the paint-makers, while W. Winkle, A. Campbell and W. Malkins were most noticeable on the soap works side.

HANDBALL.

The final in the handicap double handball tournament was played off yesterday in the gymnasium of the J. B. A. A. club, in the presence of a good-sized audience. The contestants, Pettingell and Smith vs. Davie and Jesse, were in the best of condition, and a splendid exhibition of the game took place. The first mentioned team won after a hard struggle, as will be seen from the score, which was as follows: 21-20, 19-21, 21-13. The interest was kept up to the finish, and during the first and second games the excitement was manifest by the way in which the spectators applauded. The winners have been presented with pearl scarf pins, being the prizes put up for the doubles. Mr. N. B. Grisley acted as a fair and impartial referee.

The finals in single will be played off early this week. Pettingell owe 5 vs. Smith scratch. A gold locket will be presented to the winner. The game will be anounced later.

BASEBALL.

The Hillsides did not put in an appearance at Oak Bay park on Saturday afternoon, and in consequence the umpire awarded the intermediate championship to the Wanders. The Wanderers were present and ready to defend their claim to the championship, and were much disappointed at the non-appearance of their opponents.

Sporting Editor Colonist.—The Wanderers' baseball team certainly do not show any sportsmanlike spirit by claiming the game by default from the Hillside team, at Oak Bay yesterday. The game was scheduled for October 25 by the executive of the Intermediate League, but was postponed from that date at the request of the Hillsides, whose catcher was working out of town. No further date was set for playing the game, and the Hillsides, who are still minus their catcher, notified the officials of the League, and also the Wanderers, that they would be unable to play yesterday. The Wanderers therefore agreed that the game was to be played at some future date, and it is to be hoped that the manner in which they kept their agreement does not meet with the approval of the sporting public. BASEBALL.

A Vancouver despatch to the Colonist says: "An independent baseball league, comprising the cities of Vancouver, Victoria, Whatcom, Everett, Mount Vernon and Nanaimo, was organized last night, with E. M. Thayer, Whatcom, manager, and Walter Miller, secretary."

ATHLETICS.

The meeting on Wednesday evening next is likely to be one of the best boxing exhibitions the club has yet arranged. Everything in connection with it is in good going order, and the fencing and singlesticks will in themselves be well worth going to see. J. W. Ridout and C. Candy, who will handle the swords and the sticks, are both gymnastic instructors of H. M. fleet. There will be a bout with Italian sabre swords, to be followed by a bout with singlesticks; and then an exhibition will be given of skill with the sword. Between these will come some lively boxing bouts by members of the club. An interesting item will be the presentation of the open challenge cup—the A B C—to the winner, at which it is hoped that the efficient manager of Turner, Beeton & Co., through whose instrumentality the cup was given to the city, will be present. The meetings of the V. A. C. are regularly attended by many of the leading men in the city, and the executive have a feast of good things in store for all; sport that no one can find fault with, and of which neither its officers nor members have any need to be ashamed.

ROWING.

The management committee of the J. B. A. A. have placed an order with Sims & Sons, of Putney, London, for two double sculling and one single racing shells. Hitherto the club, through the lack of racing shells, have been unable to make entries in the sculling events of the N. P. A. A. O. regattas, although they have always made a strong showing in the four-oared events, having won the championship of the Northwest six times out of the eight annual events in which they have competed. When it is considered that the cost of these shells will exceed $600 taken in conjunction with the fact that rowing is a sport that is non-productive from a financial point, it will readily be understood that it will take some effort on the part of the club to raise the necessary funds to meet this heavy expenditure.

With this point in view the management have decided to hold a ping-pong tournament, and later a dance, the proceeds from which will form a special fund for defraying the cost of these boats, in which the club hopes, and with reason, to carry off some of the events in which they have been unable to enter in the part.

From a business point of view it will be admitted that Victoria being able to compete and generally successful in rowing events, it is a splendid advertisement for the city, therefore the club feels that it is entitled to the support and patronage of the public, whom it trusts will not disappoint it in supporting the forthcoming tournament and dance, thereby enabling Victoria to hold its enviable position as the premier city of the West in rowing circles.

ALL SEAMEN

know the comforts of having on hand a supply of Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. It can be used so agreeably for cooking, in coffee, tea and chocolate. Lay in a supply for all kinds of expeditions. Avoid unknown brands.
Price 15c. per can.

The Marine Iron Works, Pembroke street, is rapidly manifesting itself as one of the important manufactories of the city. Their work, both in new machinery and repairs to old machinery, has been giving the highest degree of satisfaction in the past, and Mr. Andrew Gray, the proprietor, is determined to keep up his well-merited reputation for doing good work by associating with him the most qualified mechanics and adding to his plant the most modern ideas and machinery.

GRANDAS CIGARS

These Cigars are made by GRANDA HERMANOS Y CA and by no others.

Hunt Club's First Run

Successful Inauguration of the Hunting Season Yesterday Afternoon.

The Hounds and Hares Enjoy a Fine Day's Sport.

The opening run of the Victoria Hunt club started from Halwyn, the residence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Irving, the genial president of the club, who, assisted by Mrs. Irving, looked after the wants of the members prior to breaking cover. At 2.45 p. m. time was called, and the hares, Mr. Tom Patton and Lieut. Calthrop of the Amphian, were given the word, and started off at a brisk canter up Richardson street, taking two jumps in a sportsmanlike manner, and then into Fairfield road, down Moss street, taking a good-sized ditch, and there made hurdles, thence on to the beach, by Mr. Fairfield's farm, where some sizable jumps were negotiated, then to Foul Bay road, through Mr. Pemberton's, where Lieut. French, on Rufus, leaving the balance of the field behind, overtook the hares, as one of them being in difficulties, his horse having been hung up on a fence, he finishing the remainder of the run with them.

The balance of the field were detained through an unfortunate accident which happened to two of the ladies, who came to grief, but fortunately with no very serious results.

Some very stiff jumps were taken by the members, and Col. Grant, on Jack Pot, leading the second contingent of the field in a faultless manner, finishing some 12 minutes behind the hares, with a rousing galop through the long stretch of the British Columbia Market company's ranch. Those taking part in the first run of the season were:

Mrs. Langley, on Ruby; Miss Dunsmuir on Old Clo; Miss Rithet, on Dane; Miss Pooley, on Apollo; Lieut.-Col. Grant, on Jack Pot; Mr. W. T. Williams, on Reina; Lieut. Calthrop, on Jezebel; Mr. P. T. Patton, on Thunder; Lieut. French, on Rufus; Mr. West, on Daisy; Lieut. Waters, on Edwin; Mr. Ward, on Star; Mr. Tom Patton, on Mary Anderson; Mr. J. Rithet, on Ned; Master Glen Holland, on Pearl; Mr. Moore, on Ice Cream; Mr. Strange, on Beast.

Several ladies and gentlemen on foot and in carriages witnessed the run from various advantageous points. The day was a typical one, with the proverbial "southerly wind and a cloudy sky." The next meet will take place from the "Barracks," where a very good run will be arranged.

The Finest Made—Martell's Three Star brand. *

M. W. Waitt & Co., have just received a shipment of three car-loads of fine pianos, consisting of Steinway & Co.'s, Nordheimer's, Dominion and standard makes. The shipment is the special selection of the company's manager, Mr. H. Kent, while on his trip East. The public are invited to call and inspect these fine instruments.

"Our son is always needing money," said the young man's mother. "No," said the precise man, "he doesn't need it. He merely wants it."—Washington Star.

SYRUP OF FIGS

Acts Gently;
Acts Pleasantly;
Acts Beneficially;
Acts truly as a Laxative.

Syrup of Figs appeals to the cultured and the well-informed and to the healthy, because its component parts are simple and wholesome and because it acts without disturbing the natural functions, as it is wholly free from every objectionable quality or substance. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal virtues of Syrup of Figs are obtained from an excellent combination of plants known to be medicinally laxative and to act most beneficially.

To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine—manufactured by the

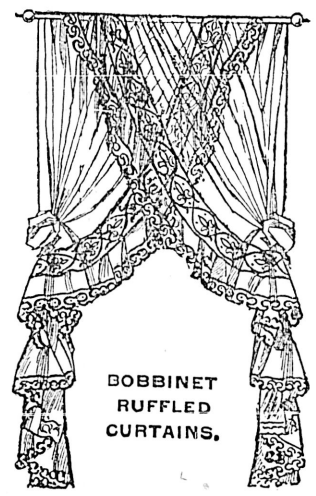
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

For sale by all druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

DAINTY WINDOW DRAPERIES

We have a very nice range of Sash and Casement Curtains and Curtainings. The dainty frilled Bobbinet is as popular as ever, and our line of sweetly pretty White Muslins is sure to interest you. We can give you a choice of many styles which include French, Swiss, Brussels, and English manufactured goods. We can also suggest some novel treatments for Casement windows.



BOBBINET RUFFLED CURTAINS.

Goods By the Yard

Plain Frilled Bobbinett, 30 inch ..... 40c.
Plain Frilled Bobbinet, 36 inch ..... 45c.
Plain Frilled Bobbinet, 42 inch ..... 50c.
Dotted Frilled Bobbinet, 30 inch ..... 45c.
Frilled Muslin with White, Blue or Gold insertion, 52 inch ..... 50c.
White Tambour Frilled Muslin, 54 inch ..... 35c.
Green Striped Frilled Muslin, 50 inch ..... 35c.
Green Striped Frilled Muslin, 54 inch ..... 65c.

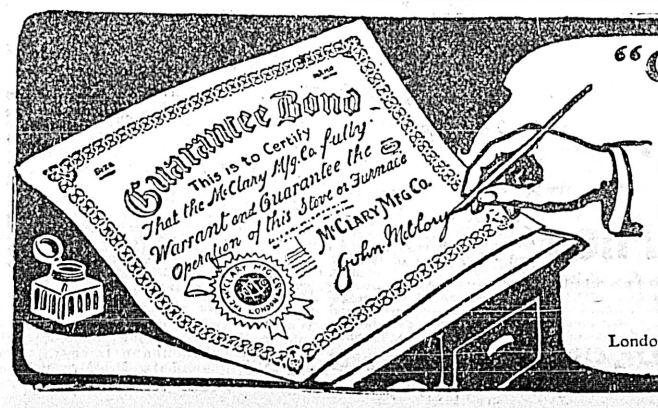
Curtains per Pair

White Muslin (lace insertion) 4 yards long ..... $5.00 pair
White Muslin (frilled and lace edge), 3½ yards long ..... $4.00 pair
Ecru Tambour Muslin Curtains, 3½ yards long ..... $4.00 pair
White Muslin Curtains (frilled) 3½ yards long ..... $4.50 pair

Bobbinet Curtains

(Only Two Patterns Left.)
Frilled with small dot, at ..... $4.00 pair
And a plain net with lace insertion at ..... $7.00 pair

Weiler Bros. Direct Importers, Victoria, B. C.



"Cornwall" Steel Ranges ARE GUARANTEED.

The guarantee bond is in the form of a written and signed document and holds good for all it says—a copy goes with every "Cornwall."

"Cornwall" Steel Ranges are adding to the comfort, convenience and good living of thousands of households throughout Canada.

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CLARKE & PEARSON, Agents.

TO RENT

A very nice 11-roomed cottage on Head Street, furnished, for $35.00 per month, or unfurnished for $20.00 Apply to

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 Fort Street

AUCTION

TOMORROW

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 2 P.M.

At Salesrooms, 77-79 Douglas St.

ANTIQUE

FURNITURE

Bric-a-Brac, Curios,

Old Engravings, House Plants, Etc.

From the residence of the late Mr. Andean.

Also Bay Mare (broken to saddle and harness.

Flandaker AUCTIONEER

AUCTION

I am instructed to sell without reserve at the residence of Mrs. Kendall,

54 Menzies Street,

THURSDAY, NOV. 6, AT 2 P.M.

Valuable and Almost New

FURNITURE

And Effects

Particulars Tuesday.

Flandaker AUCTIONEER

FRED J. BITTENCOURT

AUCTIONEER.

Under instructions from Mr. Henley, At His Residence, 55 Mears St.

Next Monday, November 3rd.

—AT 2 P. M.

I will sell at public auction his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Furniture new and as good as new. 2 Hardwood Bedroom Suites, ¾ Bed; 3 Box Mattresses; Extension Dining Table; Dining Chairs; Rocker; Arm Chair; Bed Lounge; Sideboard; Set of Dishes, 92 pieces, 30 Yards Linoleum; Hanging Lamp; Cook Stove; Carpets; Rugs; Blankets; Pillows; Kitchen Utensils; Tools; English Cottage Piano; Ivory & Co., makers; Raymond Sewing Machine, drop head. At commencement of sale his Horse, Buggy and Harness.

F. J. BITTENCOURT,
Auctioneer.

AUCTION

2 p.m. Tuesday, Nov. 4th

MART, 58 BROAD ST.

—OF—

Parlor Suite; Pianoforte; Sideboard; Wardrobe; Walnut Ex. Dining Table; Lounge; Lot Books; Chest of Drawers; Oilcloth; Carpets; Glassware; Crockery; Fine Old Antique Bedroom Suite, and others; Spring, Wire and Wool Mattresses; Blankets; Sheets; Bedspreads; Pillows; Nearly New Cook Stove; Curtains and Poles; Rockers; Vases; Several Mirrors, etc., etc.

Terms cash. Tel. 294.

W. JONES,
Dominion Government Auctioneer.

AUCTION

I have received instructions of Mr. F. Curran to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, NOV. 6th, 12 noon.

Valuable Real Estate

On premises 30 Elizabeth St., near Cook St., comprising:

House and Buildings, and large lot, size of lot 50x159x0; medium size, well built house with sunny aspect, large stables and chicken house, well drained and fenced.

For further information enquire of the Auctioneer.

Title perfect.

Terms at sale.

Tel 294. W. JONES, Dom. Govt. Auctioneer.

Boxers Planning Against Chengtu

British and French Commanders Lay Plans to Protect Foreigners.

Mohammedan Priest and Disciple Burnt to Death--Big Fire at Amoy.

News has been received here from the Orient that the Boxers are still raiding villages in the vicinity of Chengtu, the capital of the province of Szechuan. The correspondent of the North China Daily News in that city states that the insurgents are secretly making preparations for an extended campaign at the close of the harvest season, when there is to be a united rising of Boxers. Chengtu is to be raided first, and then the smaller towns. The same correspondent states that the captain of the French gunboat Olry arrived in a launch 150 li below Chengtu, and, having pressing news for his fellow countrymen, his force made a hurried march overland. He found the state of affairs so serious throughout the district traversed that he felt that an attack on foreigners was imminent. A messenger was hurriedly despatched to the captain of the British gunboat at Kiahing, 350 miles down the river, asking that preparations be made for a relief party to start for Chengtu in case of trouble. The British captain wrote out a detailed plan, that he and a detachment of troops would start with a field gun, should the summons come. Rockets were to be used to announce the arrival of the relief party, while the besieged were to direct the party by the same means. On the receipt of the letter the French commander called a conference of missionaries and foreigners to lay plans in case of attack. Anarchy prevails throughout Chengtu. The Chinese officials are greatly alarmed and guards have been increased. There is a large arsenal at Chengtu, which is now busier than ever turning out munitions of war. The arsenal has European machinery, and is operated by Fukinese, trained by the French at Foochow arsenal.

Another missionary murder has occurred in China—the victim on this occasion being a Mohammedan priest, who with his coolie, was burned to death, near Hsinganhsien, near Kenilin, the capital of Kuangsi province. The tragedy was the result of rumors having been spread that the priest had poisoned wells. Being searched some phials of medicine were found on him, and the mob, which gathered, procured kerosene and firewood, and burnt both priest and his follower to death.

Amoy has been swept by fire. The loss in the British concession amounts to $300,000, and the loss in the native city to five millions. Several Europeans and a number of natives were burnt to death or killed by falling walls. The fire started on October 3rd in a baker' shop and soon the native portion of the business section of the port had been wiped out. The fire spread to the British concession, and the premises of Douglas, Lapriak & Co., Jardine Matheson & Co., Danver & Co., Fokien Printing office, and other premises were destroyed. Capt. A. E. Fife of the China Navigation steamer was killed by falling walls when fighting the fire. Several other Britons lost their lives and a number of Chinese were burnt to death or killed by falling walls.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED $4,000,000
CAPITAL paid up 2,500,000
Rest..... 2,125,000

DIRECTORS.

W. R. MERRITT, President. D. R. WILKIE, Vice-President.
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D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.
E. HAY, Assistant General Manager.
W. MOFFAT, Chief Inspector.

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AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—"Lloyds Bank Limited," 72 Lombard St., London, with whom money may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any part of Canada.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES—New York—Bank of Montreal; Bank of the Manhattan Company. Chicago—First National Bank. San Francisco—Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank. Portland, Oregon, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank. Seattle, Wash., Seattle National Bank.

AGENTS IN PARIS, FRANCE—Credit Lyonnaise.

Drafts Sold, available at all points in Canada, United States and Europe.

Savings Bank Department—Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates.

Municipal and other Debentures purchased.

Letters of Credit issued negotiable at Branches of

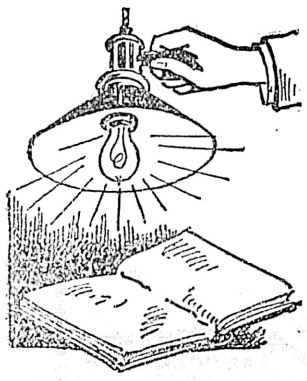
Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited.

in Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia

VICTORIA BRANCH:

Cor. Government & Broughton Sts

J. S. GIBB, Acting Manager.



A Real Pleasure

A **Good Light** is a real pleasure for night work or reading. The best light, of course, gives the greatest pleasure, and you can't have a better light than the Incandescent Electric. Cheap, Clean and brilliant.

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.,
35 YATES STREET

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER.

FURNITURE

—AT—

11 BODWELL STREET

—ON—

Tuesday, Nov. 4th, '02

At 11 o'clock a. m.

Under instructions from Wm. Monteith, Esq., Official Administrator, I will sell by public auction on the premises, the residence of the late Martha Houghton, deceased.

Household Furniture

COMPRISING:

PARLOR — Hair Covered Sofas, Easy Chairs, Paintings, Curtains, Carpet, Rugs, Tables.

BEDROOMS—Bedsteads, Beds and Furnishings, Bureaus, Washing Stands.

DINING ROOM. Table, Sideboard, Chairs, Pictures, Lounge, Carpets, Rugs, Clock

KITCHEN. Range, Crockery, Cutlery.

OUTSIDE. Potatoes in ground and Vegetables.

TERMS CASH. Immediate delivery.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
Auctioneer.

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER

Under instructions from George Carter, Esq., I will sell on

Wednesday, Nov. 5,'02

—AT THE—

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING

Bastion Square.

At 2 O'clock, P. M,

Tamils

Third Auction Sale

Comprising the largest and choicest collection of

ORIENTAL GOODS

Selected and shipped by R. S. N. Talati & Co., Bombay, to the

Indian Persian Depot

BROAD STREET

COMPRISING:

Sharanpore India Wood Furniture,

From Northern India, consisting of TABLES, BRACKETS, SCREENS, ETC.

Sandal Wood Table.

Inlaid with ivory and silver, a marvelous production of Oriental workmanship and patience of the rarest kind.

Hammered Silver.

India Hammered Silver Goods, Tea Sets, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Pin Boxes, Stamp Boxes, Cream Jugs, Sugar Bowls, etc.

Hammered Brass.

A few choice pieces from CASHMERE, MAHARABAD, LUCKNOW and BENARES, guaranteed genuine.

Antique Persian Curios.

Unique Collection of Armor, Shields, Choice Damascened, Drinking Bowls of Ancient Persian Kings, Helmets of the Crusade Period, Chain Armor, Maces, Pikes, etc.

Amritsar Needle Work.

AN EXPERT SELECTION of Silk Worked "PHULKARIES," very effective for drapes, curtains, cosey corners, etc.

Cashmere Needle Work.

Exquisite Cloths, Drapes, Curtains, Centre Pieces, etc.

RUGS

A large and fine collection of Persian, Arabi Shiraz, Turkey, Sultanabad, Amritsar, Bunderabbas, Mirzapore, Jeypore, Ahmednagar, Babas, Yezed, etc.

India Cocoa Fibre Matting.

Thirty-six inches wide, suitable for passage or hallways, church or lodgeroom aisles

JOSHUA DAVIES,
Auctioneer.

A ROMANZA.

"A Major" loved a maiden so,
His warlike heart was soft as Do.
He oft would kneel to her and say,
"Thou art of life my only Re.

"Ah, but if kinder thou wouldst be,
And sometime sweetly smile on Mi.
"Thou art my life, my guiding star,
I love thee near, I love thee Fa.

"My passion I cannot control:
Thou art the idol of my Sol."
The maiden said, "Oh, fie, ask pa,
How can you go on so? Oh, La!"

The major rose from bended knee,
And went her father for to Sl.
The father thought no match was finer,
"A major" once had been "A minor."

They married soon, and after that
Dwelt in ten rooms all in "one flat."
So happy ends this little tale,
For they lived on the grandest "scale."

Piles To prove to you thae Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

THE STERLING

39 GOVERNMENT ST.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd

FINAL CLEARING OUT

OF OUR

ENTIRE STOCK

OF

WINTER GOODS

REMEMBER WE DO AS ADVERTISED

3,000 Yards Dress Goods from 15c. a yard up.

350 Yards Double Width Beaver, 56 inches wide, in black, navy, grey and oxford, worth $1.75; sale price $1.00 a yard.

Double width serges, black and blue; sale price from 30c. a yard up.

Double width, black and colored cashmeres, sale price from 30c. a yard up.

White Calico, 20, 16, 14, 12 and 10 yards for $1.00.

Dress shields, sizes 2 and 3, worth 30 and 25c.; final clearing out sale prices 15 and 20c.

5lb. white wool blankets, sale price $2.50; 6lb. grey and wool blankets, sale price $2.00; comforter quilts from 95c. up

Bleached sheetings from 17½c. up; brown cotton, 20 yards for $1.00.

Needles, 2 packages for 5 cents.

Millinery Departm't

The Very Latest Novelties in the Imported Pattern Hats, all to be offered at final clearing out sale prices.

500 other Trimmed Hats from 75c. up.

All colors in chiffon at 60c.

Our final clearing out sale prices hold good on all goods in this department, which means big bargains on Ribbons, Feathers, Birds, Wings, Quills, Ornaments, Buckels, Silks, Satins and Velvets.

250 yards Silk Velvets, all new shades. The $1.35 quality for 90c. a yard; the $2.00 quality for $1.25 a yard.

Ladies' Hosiery, children's all at final clearing out sale prices.

Ladies' and Children's rain coats, winter coats and capes, all to go at final clearing out sale prices.

860 yards black and colored satins from 40c. a yard up.

740 yards black and colored silks from 25c. a yard up.

How about lace curtains? Final clearing out sale prices from 40c. a pair up.

100 dozen towels worth 60c., sale price 35c. a dozen.

Others reduced in proportion.

30c. White flannel sale price, 22½c.; 40c. white flannel sale price 25c.

Ladies' Corsets at 50c., 65c. 75c. and $1.00, that are worth much more.

STORE MUST BE VACATED BY JANUARY NEXT

Men's Furnishings

Umbrellas from 50c. up; white handkerchiefs, 25c. a dozen; suspenders 15c. a pair.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

UNDERWEAR

all to be closed at surprisingly low prices. Just the time to buy them.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs

all being offered at final clearing out sale prices.

Kid Gloves at Bargain prices.

THE STERLING

39 GOVERNMENT ST.

THEATRICAL

HAVERLY'S MASTODON MINSTRELS.

Haverly's Mastodon minstrels, direct from their successful run at the Metropolis theatre, New York city, appear at the Victoria theatre on Thursday. The company is the strongest put together in years, and is headed by the recognized king of minstrel comedians, the famous George Wilson, of "Waltz Me Again" fame. Among the assisting comedians are jovial Bert Swor, an irresistibly funny story teller; Jake Young, Perron Somers, Johnnie Swor, Frank Young, Eddie Clinton and others. The singers are all young, with fresh, musical voices. Among the soloists are John S. Roland, basso profundo, late of the Bostonian Opera Company; Frank Coombs, the letter carrier's lyric tenor; Master Charles Richards, the phenomenal boy baritone, and George Morgan, the wonderful contralto, direct from Moore & Burgess' minstrels, St. James' Hall, London, England. The Haverly show contains more mirth, melody and music than any so-called comic opera or musical extravaganza ever written. When the curtain rises it shows the members of the company in a handsome setting, with a view of Venice and the famous Campanile tower (now fallen) and other noted buildings, and the Bridge of Sighs in the background. The array of sweet voices and funny endmen are sure to score a hit from the start. The olio includes such acts as the Young brothers, original black chinks, in a side-splitting silence and fun act; Brothers Swor, eccentric extraordinary; Garden and Somers, kings of the novelty musical world; Mr. Geo. Wilson, of whom nothing can be said to enhance his fun-making proclivities; the famous Carl Damnann troupe of agile and elegant acrobats, direct from Hammerstein's roof garden, New York city. As an outdoor attraction, the famous Haverly concert band, under the direction of Francis W. Sutherland, the Sousa of minstel bandmasters, will give a free concert Thursday at 7:30 p.m. in front of the theatre, playing selections from "The Chinese Honeymoon," "The Singing Girl," "The Chaperons," "Dolly Varden," "The Wild Rose," etc.

* * *

THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The honorary secretary-treasurer of the Victoria Musical Festival informs the Colonist that the vocalists of the city are responding well to the invitation issued to apply for membership in the chorus. The music to be performed has been ordered and will arrive in the course of a week or two.

Young people should not be deterred from applying for membership in the chorus by reason of the expense of the music.

The honorary secretary furnishes the following particulars with regard to the cost to be incurred by members of the chorus, which, it will be seen, is nominal.

The ordinary retail price of the music would be:

A. C. Mackenzie's "Cottar's Saturday Night" ....$	75
Villiers Stanford's "Revenge"....	60
C. Hubert Parry's "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day"	75
Coleridge Taylor's "Hiawatha"..	60
C. A. E. Harriss' "Festival Mass"	75
Making a total of ....$	3 45

This, however, is subject to a very substantial reduction. Mr. Charles A. E. Harris, whose Festival Mass is to be performed at the special request of the festival committee, has generously promised that the work shall be supplied to members of the chorus at 25 cents per copy—he making up the difference to the dealers—Messrs. Waitt & Co. The other music is published by Messrs. Novello & Co., of London, who, with a view to helping forward Mr. Harriss' great undertaking, have promised a great reduction in price to the members. This reduction will, of course, be made by agreement between them and the local dealers, Messrs. Waitt & Co. Mr. Kent, the manager of the company, is not yet in a position to say what the actual price will be, but gives as an approximate estimate $1.50 to $2 for the five works.

* * *

HUNTING FOR HAWKINS.

Search Will Be Continued at Victoria Theatre Tomorrow Night.

There are many comedies that come and go in a single season, but it is a rare case when a comedy lives through season after season of increased popularity, as has that polite comedy "Hunting for Hawkins," which is offered the patrons of the Victoria theatre tomorrow night.

This thoroughly excellent piece is presented this season by Messrs. Gray and Hockert, in a most elaborate and expensive manner, and it may be said truthfully that the piece this season has been given a much better mounting of talent and accessories than on any previous occasion. Mr. John E. Cain has been assigned the important impersonation of Owen Touchen, and his excellent portrayal of the character named adds new laurels to his most enviable record. Mr. Herbert J. Corthell, in the title role of Matthew Hawkins, presents his latest triumph in comedy work. In all, this season's production of "Hunting for Hawkins" leaves nothing to be desired, and its presentation here may be looked forward to as a real treat in store for those who enjoy an evening's pleasure, untainted by the slightest touch of vulgarity or coarseness.

THE STRAND HOTEL.
(Vancouver.)

Has been remodelled. All newly furnished, one block from depot. European and American plan. Prices moderate. J. S. Wood, proprietor.

MENTAL SCIENCE CLASSES.

Graduation Exercises Held Last Night at the Balmoral.

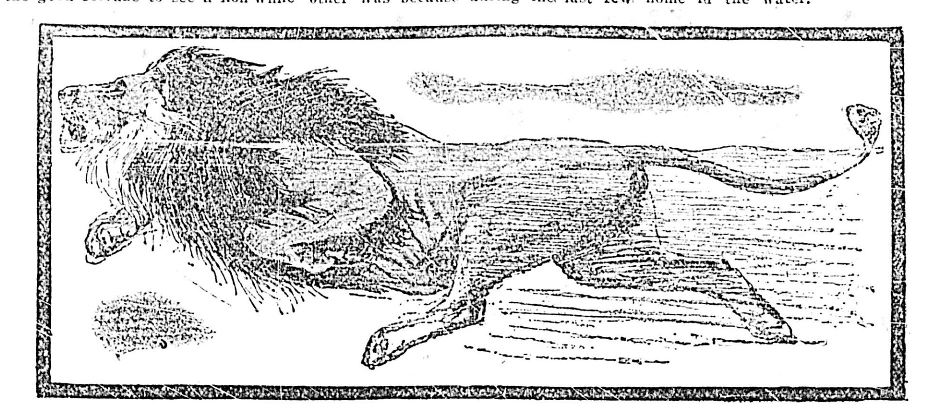
The graduation exercises of the third annual term of the Mental Science College, under Prof. M. F. Knox, were held last evening at the parlors of the Balmoral hotel. This is the second class which has graduated in this city. The graduating essays were read and took in a number of subjects contained in the science. The first number on the programme was an instrumental duet by Miss Minnie and Rosenia Dobie. The first essay was read by Mr. G. R. Orton, the subject, "Biology," being handled in an able manner. Mrs. Anna Stadthagen's essay, "Positiveness as a Means to Success," was also well treated, as was Thomas Le Messurier's paper on "Wealth," which held that health and intelligence are wealth as well as finances. Miss G. L. Davie read a paper on "Falling Leaves," concluding with an original poem. G. W. Skinner took for her subject "All Is Health," reasoning that a person can be in perfect health if they wish. Miss Minnie Dobie's subject was "Music." This young lady dealt ably with the subject for one so young. Mr. D. W. Shaw made his text "Good Will to All," which is one of the principles of Mental Science. Miss L. C. Noble dealt with the theme of "Individuality." A. N. Barker read a paper on "Mind," one of the four cardinal principles of the science. Mrs. M. E. McCracken dealt with 'Success," showing how by application success is attained. Mr. W. H. Pennock made his subject "The Reasoning Faculties," dealing ably with the subject, and Mrs. T. L. Le Messurier spoke of 'How to Teach the Child to Know Itself." Prof. Knox then presented the diplomas to the graduating students and addressed those present regarding Mental Science. About 75 students have taken the course in this city. Prof. Knox will give a closing talk this evening in the Balmoral hotel, commencing at 8 o'clock.

HOW THE LION SWIMS

It is not easy to take a photograph of a lion in any position unless he happens to be in a cage, but it is extremely difficult to photograph him while in the water, and for the excellent reason that he is very seldom seen there.

A German explorer, however, recently had the good fortune to see a lion while the animal was crossing a stream, and he at once took a picture of him. This picture was published in Germany soon afterward, and for two reasons it excited considerable interest. One reason was because it was supposed to be the first authentic picture of a lion in the water that had ever appeared, and the other was because during the last few years German naturalists have been paying particular attention to the manner in which various animals swim.

According to these naturalists, this picture shows that the lion's method of swimming differs from that of several other large animals, and one may safely conclude that he does not feel quite at home in the water.



The First Ladies of the Day.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

By Sir Lewis Morris, (All Rights Reserved.)

EVEN to-day, after a lapse of eighteen months, we are hardly yet accustomed to one great change which that interval of time has brought with it. It is still to the aged lady, who for nearly sixty-five eventful years occupied the throne of this great Empire, supported by the love and affection of her innumerable subjects, that our thoughts turn when we speak of "the Queen." But, whatever our loyal feelings may prompt, there is no way by which to recall the irrevocable past, and it is another Queen of whom we speak to-day.

The Queen of whom we write now is no stranger to the English people. For more than forty years, though it seems hardly credible—and the more so when you see the still girlish form and face, Queen Alexandra has reigned in the hearts of those who are now her subjects. The present writer recalls as if it were yesterday the spring day in 1863 when the young Danish princess, a mere girl in age, drove through the crowded streets of London from end to end of the great city, amid a hurricane of cheers and every sign of popular welcome. The pealing joy bells, the fluttering ensigns, the often alarming pressure of the throng, were all met by the beautiful bride with a smiling grace which captured the hearts and affections of the people. Never since all these years have their hearts wavered in their fidelity for a moment. The Princess was then and the Queen is still the ideal of feminine loveliness and grace for young, as of old. It is scarcely too much to say that she is still, both in beauty of form and face, a young man's dream. Such a gift is of incalculable value to the wearer of a crown, and when heightened by queenly magnificence of dress and the sparkle of gems, which, though they may adorn, yet cannot supply the charm which nature only can give, it is not wonderful that the effect is, as in the case of the Queen, to turn a whole people into loyal admirers of so sweet and gracious a presence.

Yet the ordinary simplicity of the Queen is to the full as remarkable as her regal magnificence on occasion. Early one morning a few years back the writer met three ladies who had left their carriage for a short walk by the almost deserted banks of the Serpentine in Hyde Park. Recognizing the Queen and her two younger daughters, and of course respecting their incognito, he was rewarded by a close view of the three. Each had great personal charms, but the palm of good looks, of sweet expression, and almost indeed of youth, was with the Queen.

It is easy to overrate the power of female beauty. It is of little avail unless it be found in conjunction with that undefinable sweetness and goodness which is the crown of a kindly nature and a spotless life. That undoubtedly is the distinguishing mark of the Queen. Without it a sovereign may be great and beloved. With it she may be, if she is a good woman, adored. Of a beautiful photograph of H. M. which appears in the illustrated papers of the day, Her Majesty is reported to have said with an engaging naivete: "The artist no doubt has made me look far younger than I am, but it is thus that I wish to be remembered when I am dead." For simple goodness is the best panacea for youth, and preserves the charm of youthful beauty long after age has come to those less happily endowed. The daughter who died in girlhood is a girl still to the parents who survive her. The beauties of the spirit fade not, neither in earth nor in heaven. But great as is the treasure of beauty, it is far less than that of a sweet and charitable life spent in self-sacrificing effort and devoted to the good of others. To the poor of London, and throughout the kingdom, the Queen is the embodiment of a purity and pitying kindness which they dream of in their poor homes, but never realize. At how many a crowded hospital is not the announcement that she is coming sufficient to wake in the poor patients a renewal of hope and life. By the bedside of the crippled child, crippled with the dreadful disease of the hip-joint, which unhealthy surroundings have caused, but which no skill perhaps can cure, or with the poor patient who by her care lies bathed in the healing electric light, to remedy the torture of lupus, she comes on one of her angel visits, as has been said lately, "a vestal presence breathing faith and love," and hope revives and all is again well. The innocent delights of music or art and of the drama amuse and occupy the hours which she can devote to recreation. And above all there are a thousand kindnesses which make the happy recipient of them, among the humbler classes—the maid servant or the cottager at Sandringham—regret the day when their beloved chatelaine is no longer with them, always with her pet dogs or her birds or her model dairy, but must leave them awhile for the splendor of royalty, and merge the simple country lady in the Queen.

But it is not only a vision of grace and beauty or as a good lady bountiful among her dependants that the Queen has endeared herself to the home-loving English people. It is well-known that she is never so happy as when at home, whether amid the modest comfort of Sandringham or the unassuming surroundings of Marlborough House, which it has cost her such a pang of regret to leave. At these she has lived for more than forty happy years, chequered as the lives of all of us, small and great, are chequered, by pathetic experiences of parting and loss. There her children were born; there she lost her infant son; thence, when they had grown to manhood and womanhood, the others went forth into the battle of life, which is a battlefield indeed for all of us, however high in rank and place. There she watched by the sick bed of her husband, who after a long struggle with death happily recovered, and by the dying and best-beloved son who left her in the prime of early manhood, the beautiful youth, the most blameless and loving of sons, the gentlest heir to a throne whom England has ever lost. For such a loss time only can bring relief; time and the sense that it is indeed well with him who left so soon the troubles of this perplexed world. But it may well be that even now the mother's heart feels a keen pang as she looks upon his resting place at Windsor. "When he was in India, and stayed with us," said a great lady to the present writer, "he hardly passed a day without writing to his mother and sisters, or hearing from them." These are the ties which endear a family of whatever rank to the nation, and in the past they have been less common than now, amid the temptations and distinction of royal life. Nor does her motherly kindness end with her children. Of late she has learnt with admirable skill what Victor Hugo would have called l'art d'etre grandmere. Few prettier pictures can be imagined than that of the youthful grandmother with her son's fine children round her and their numerous pets which appeared while the Prince and Princess of Wales were long leagues away, building up and uniting the great Empire of England by bonds of sympathy and union, which shall never be broken, please God, whatever rude shock awaits it from without. It is, as the faithful wife and devoted mother, or as replacing the latter for the time being, that the Queen appeals to millions of men and women in our country who are treading the same path of duty and sacrifice, far more than as the elegant and refined woman whose faultless taste makes her a delight to the eye; more even than as the kindly lady who has always a cheerful word and smile for the dependents whom she loves. I remember well a quotation cited by Trackeray somewhere in which the writer, addressing a young man, gives him as his one rule of life the precept, "Be a good man, my dear." Yes, that is a sufficient talisman for any young traveler on life's journey, and it is even more powerful when the sex is different, and it is to a woman that we address the words. True, there may not be precisely the same temptations against which we warn the young woman, but there are evil influences, of frivolity, of ignoble aspirations, of extravagance and self-indulgence which are common to both sexes, and are perhaps the peculiar temptation of those who are placed highest in rank. From all these things Queen Alexandra has remained free through all her life, thanks to a good education and modest and simple girlhood, and a devoted attachment to exemplary parents. It is comparatively easy to profess and to ensure these principles in the case of men and women of the middle classes. But it is not so easy amid the laxer morality of an ordinary court. And how precious is the influence of a good woman on such an atmosphere. For sixty-five years we have rejoiced in such an influence, coming as a welcome change after the times of the dissipated Regent and the bluff old sailor who succeeded him. But it was the influence of a recluse withdrawn from society, keeping indeed with scrupulous care the gates of the court closed against unworthy intrusion, but not leavening society by her example to any extent, because she entered into it so little. Now with the new reign the presiding presence of a graceful and beautiful woman will influence it even more strongly for good. At the coming of this queenly Una, all the rabble rout will disappear, the satyrs who presumed perhaps on the withdrawal of the austere gaze of the dead sovereign, and were waiting astride, ready to rush in, will find themselves confronted by an influence for good not less strong, but more intimate and searching, and the great peril of a relaxation of manners accompanying enormous accumulations of wealth, and for spreading luxury of life, will be successfully met and overcome.

This is a great and noble role for a simple woman, however exalted, to play in the history of a great Empire. It seems to require a stronger will and an almost virile determination. But it is precisely to these apparently weak instruments that in these matters we must look for producing satisfactory results. The delicate discrimination of a woman is far more effective in such cases than the rougher and ruder judgment of a man. She detects in a moment the hidden weakness, the half-effaced blot, remaining from the distant past, as if she touched them with Ithuriel's spear. Before the throne of the Queen it is certain that nothing impure will ever dare to present itself, any more than it did before that of her predecessor, or will, it may be added, before that of her successor in her Queenly office. It was not always so. If the Queen Consort was herself a good woman, she was often overborne by the coarser surroundings among which she found herself, and unable to withstand the influence of a King who shared the rude vices of the time. But now, if Providence will have it so, a period of a century will soon have elapsed since the Court of England was not in every respect a pattern court, from the point of view of the domestic virtues, or since it failed to set a shining example to the innumerable households all over the world, which take their tone from it for good or evil. What a prodigious power for good is the precious appanage of such a position. If anything could reconcile a conscientious republic to monarchy it would be the thought surely that this kind of divinity does hedge round a queen as it does not to any comparable extent the wife or daughter of a president of a republic, however good a woman she may be.

The gentle lady of whom it has been a pleasure to write these words has since they were first written passed, in common with her subjects, through a great crisis, in the sudden severe illness of the sovereign, from which she has happily emerged. She has sat with a tender care by her consort's sick bed. She has since, on his providential recovery, radiant by common consent with abiding beauty and youth, assumed the gorgeous robes and diadem of the ruler of an Empire far more widespread and powerful than that of ancient Rome. What a contrast does she not present to that august but terrible line of empresses, pitiless, depraved, tyrannical, to most of whom the idea of female virtue was absolutely unknown. O sancta simplicitas! What is it that has worked so great and beneficent a change as that from Agrippina to Alexandra? "Une immense esperance a traverse le monde." That is true, indeed, and yet it is not all the truth. What a gulf lies between Catherine and Victoria, both of whom lived separated by no long interval of time under the common rule of the religion which we profess to-day. It is the presence or absence of a real living faith, of a belief in good not as a mere philosophical abstraction, but as a concrete essence, a divine ideal brought down to earth by its first Founder which has made good ruling women what they are to-day. And they are happily free from the great, the overwhelming temptations which assail and ruin so often the hapless possessors of despotic power. 'The world marches on steadily, and yet with perplexing pauses, retrogressions, degenerations, decadences, "often," as the late laureate said in his later and less hopeful "Locksley Hall," often "with many a backward streaming curve."

Yet, on the whole, strange as the features and pauses in the scheme may seem, it does advance, however slowly. We have ceased for a while from the odious slaughter of the last three years, and the suffering which war brings with it to thousands of innocent people. Shall we recur to it again and again, or are not these the last struggles of evil before he is finally chained and thrown down headlong into the pit? Shall we ever revert to the old bad days of feminine cruelty and immorality on the throne? Let "this new anointed head" at least guard us from such evils while her gentle life lasts, and while we watch her with blessings passing along life's perilous ways, as has been said elsewhere,

"A Vestal Presence, breathing Faith and Love,
"The Mother of our Kings."

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TEMISKAMING.

Glowing Reports From a New Ontario District.

From Montreal Star.

"Almost everything that a farmer cultivates grows to perfection here," said Mr. Arthur J. Hughes, speaking of the Temiskaming district, which he has just visited. Less than two weeks ago I had second growth strawberries. And inside of three years this New Ontario will be within fourteen hours of Toronto by the Temiskaming railroad. Just think of it.

"It is a far finer place to live in than the Northwest. The season is six weeks longer. The country is more interesting. There is no scenery in Southern Ontario ever to compare with it. All the way down along Blanche River is rolling country, with occasional high bluffs. Blanche Falls is 60 feet high, with steep cliffs on either side. Long Lake is reached 65 miles by canoe beyond New Liskeard. The lake is beautiful. There has been no fire in that part, and first growth spruce, balsam, cedar tamarack, and birch are abundant. No, there's no pine, which is just as well, for it is generally true that pine lands are not good agricultural lands.

"As for food, partridges are as thick as chickens in a farm yard. You can knock them down with a stick. In fact, I actually did knock them over with a stick on several occasions. They just sit still on a rock and wait for you. Besides, moose are plentiful, and a moose weighs from 80 to 120 pounds, enough meat to last a settler's family almost a whole winter, to whom this supply of meat is a perfect godsend

"There is a fine class of settlers up there. They are largely sons of old Ontario farmers, good, practical men, who know how to make the best of the clay soil, which is magnificent for growing grain. The roads are good and straight. The government is developing the country on scientific methods. Large numbers of settlers are employed on government works. Settlers in New Ontario are well off. The timber of their land more than pays the cost of clearing, and they can also pay expenses by working for the government.

"Among its other advantages the country is very healthy. The New Ontario appetite is a by-word. Though I am a confirmed dyspeptic, I simply could not, while up there, get enough to eat. The district is simply riddled with lakes and streams. On the Blanche River there is magnificent water power, and there will no doubt be many mills erected along its banks very shortly.

"There has been some talk about the good land being all taken up and settlers coming back disgusted. This is totally incorrect. There are two townships and more of the very best land yet vacant, and the settlers are making money. In fact I am taking steps to get a number of English families to take up land in the Temiskaming district. My brother, who has taken up land and lived there for some time, is just as enthusiastic as I am, if not more so, about the future of the country."

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Patience—What is a penny-a-liner?
Patrice—"A man who has the cents of humor."—Yonkers Statesman.

CHINESE DOCTOR'S CUSTOMS

When a man in China becomes ill his family sends for a doctor, and as no Chinese physician of established reputation will walk to a patient, a carriage or a donkey must be sent to fetch him.

As soon as he reaches the house he is conducted into the best room and is entertained with tea, brandy and sweetmeats, or, if he has come a good distance, with a meal of several courses. No matter how ill his patient may be, he will not approach him until he has thoroughly refreshed himself in this manner.

When at last he goes to his bedside, he first asks the patient if he is still able to eat, and he next examines his pulse. After the patient has bared his entire forearm, the physician places his finger on the pulse, and for several moments does not utter a word. Sometimes only one of his fingers, and at other times all of them are employed at this work. When he breaks his silence he describes minutely the disease from which the patient is suffering, and writes a prescription.

Then the doctor takes his leave, promising to call again, if necessary. He receives, as a rule, no fee for this service, but if he is a druggist he charges a large price for the medicine, or if he is not a druggist he receives a satisfactory commission from the one who prepares it. Moreover, the patient, if he recovers, generally gives him a handsome present.

"Woman In Jewish Literature."

Part 2. As Wife.

Rabbi Montague N. A. Cohen.

AFTER a few general remarks on this intensely interesting and all-absorbing subject propounded in my article last Sunday, I propose indulging in a few particulars. In speaking of woman as wife, a few brief words on the Jewish conception of marriage will not be considered out of place. It was Sarah Grand who said: "I think of marriage as I think of life: it is pretty much what people choose to make it. It does not fail when husband and wife have good principles and live up to them, and good manners in private as well as in public—not to mention high ideals. When we are not happy in the intimate relations of life, it is generally for some trivial reason—as often as not because we don't take the trouble to make ourselves agreeable, as because we fail in other duties. I consider it a duty to be agreeable. In married life, happiness depends on loyalty, to begin with, the loyalty that will not let its thoughts stray. All that we want in every-day intercourse is truth and affection, kindness, consideration and unvarying politeness. If people practised these as a duty from the first, sympathy would eventually come of the effort. Marriage is the state that develops the noble qualities, and that is why happily-married people are the best worth knowing, the most delightful to live amongst."

This utterance of a gifted authoress finds a counterpart in Jewish literature. A trite saying of Rabbi Judah, the son of Tema, runs: "At five years the age is reached for the study of Scripture, at ten for the study of the Mishnah, at thirteen for the fulfilment of the Commandments (religious majority and responsibility), at fifteen for the study of the Talmud, at eighteen for marriage, at twenty for seeking a livelihood," and so on. The Rabbis seemed to have regarded marriage as a graceful finish to early education, and a preparation for the serious time of life. Marriage is one of the first behests in the law code. There is sanctification through union. The sanctification of life is the aim of all morality, and Judaism holds this to be the highest in the greatest of all unions, marriage, the union between two souls whose relation is one of equality in difference; formed must they be for one another as notes of music are, though dissimilar. There is no such a thing as independence on either side, but inter-dependence. Each have their own place and ministry. Woman is man's complement, not his rival, much less his slave. The primitive record of God's creative act is, "Male and female created He them." There are characteristic differences which make the two sexes related to and dependent, the one upon the other. They are, as it were, two halves of humanity. Man is not complete in himself, or woman in herself. It needs "the two-celled heart beating with one full stroke" to constitute a full-orbed and perfect human life, each being the other's better self. Woman is man's fulness and strength, his quicker insight and more winsome grace. Man represents power, courage, will and labor; woman, delicacy, beauty, tenderness and trust. Man is the prose of humanity; woman, the poetry. Man is roused into action by ambition, woman by love. And because of her capacity to love, woman stands nearer to God. She climbs the golden stair, while he lingers at the foot.

The story of their creation is simple and quaint. The pitiful eye of God discerns something wanting in and to man. Every other being has a mate; he has not. To make his fair life beautiful, he must have a companion to dispel the monotony and weariness. From the first she dwarfs man's sorrows and multiplies his joys. The Rabbis introduce a charming story about woman's creation. One of the Emperors said to Rabbon Gamliel: "Your God is a thief, as it is written 'and the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam, and he slept; and He took a rib from Adam.'" The Rabbi's daughter said, 'Let me answer this aspersion. Last night robbers broke into my room and stole therefrom a silver vessel; but they left a golden one in its stead.' The Emperor replied: "I wish that such thieves would come every night." Thus was it with Adam; God took a rib from him, but placed a woman instead of it.

In considering the ethical precepts regarding conjugal life, we discover how numerous are the moral motives that are to operate in the transformation of a natural union into a true marriage, aiming to establish a spiritual communion. Husband and wife have to be changed spiritually, purged and exalted, so that in their way and sphere they may accomplish through marriage, the ultimate purpose of all morality—the close joining of souls to make a spiritual unit. The ethical conduct of conjugal life at once grows out of and leads up to an intensification and reining of the feelings rooted in man's nature—the feelings of sympathy with suffering and with joy as well as of affection, of rapture over the thought of identity through fellowship.

The original and natural opposition between the two mates is the basis of the natural purpose of marriage, the purpose common to both; but the inevitable differences between their personal characteristics, their intellectual attainments and equipment, their aesthetic views, their temperaments and habits, and their moral energy, in the same way give rise to the ethical task to unite with each other by means of the idea of true marriage and seek to realise the true aim of intimate moral communion of souls. Thus the Midrash: "Man not without woman"—i. e., he does not fulfil his natural destiny as a man except in alliance with woman—"nor woman without man, nor the two together without the Divine Presence."

Nor the two together without the Divine Presence! This suggests something to me that is novel to many, yet in truth as old as the eternal hills Elbert Hubbard, the Roycrofter, has a very interesting paragraph in the current number of the Philistine, which, with your indulgence, I will quote in this connection. "The love of man for woman, and woman for man, in order to attract the smile of God must centre upon something else—the man and woman must unite their love in a love of art, music, truth, children or work—thus forming a trinity. To love each other is not enough; they must love some third thing." This is quaint. Apply it to the so-called Fall of Man. The two—Adam and Eve—fashioned perfect, are in a "garden of delight," yet they presumably have nought in common. Thought comes to woman in the shape of the old symbol of thought, the serpent, and thought she transmits to the man. Man is thus endowed with discernment, with the knowledge of good and evil, and he commences to rise, to evolve. Thought was the thing they had in common, and they became as gods, intelligent beings. Evil is ignorance; knowledge is good. Woman can and does, by her charm and power, her mighty influences and potentialities, egg on her husband to higher pursuits and nobler aspirations. Her eagerness for intellectual development is set in striking contrast to man's passive acquiescence. Intelligent women are the most effective factors in the march of civilization. Man's strength achieves its most glorious results when spurred on by the gentle emulation of women. Man cannot stand alone. Each fulfils defect in each. The woman ripens his moral and spiritual nature; she brings him knowledge, wisdom, deeper insight and wiser counsel. And she has been doing this all along. How many public men owe all they are to their wives! How many men of the past gloried in the greatness of their life's partners! How often has the wife stepped in between her husband and his baser self, and her ministering hands removed the soil that bespattered him.

Judaism, in teaching the equality of husband and wife, shows that their equality is of such a kind as to make rivalry between them impossible and unnatural. Each has something to add to the common stock of well-being which the other cannot furnish. Each has a domain which the other cannot rule. "Divide and govern" is to be their motto in ordering the affairs of life's great realm. There cannot be a struggle for supremacy under such an ordinance, for under it there can be no question of supremacy. So that while the Bible in some of its earlier words anticipates the modern protest against the long-continued degradation of woman, it refuses its countenance to the equally modern and hardly less outrageous notion that woman is identical with man, and that she may legitimately compete with him in his own particular sphere. She may no more interfere in his realm than he may invade hers. Each has special work to accomplish for which the other is naturally unfitted. To the man the rough work of the toilsome life, the battle with temptation in its most deadly forms; to the woman, the task of the consoler, the inspirer, the saviour. His equal—yes, for only an equal can be a companion's help and solace; but his rival, no, for rivalry means not solace, but disquiet and defeat for one side or the other.

"For woman is not undevelopt man,
But diverse;
"Could we make her as the man,
"Sweet love were slain."

It is well said. Of the two beings—a man and a woman—it is not the man who as a rule is the better fitted to play the part of the consoler, to perform those tender offices which, from time immemorial, have ever been associated with the gentler sex. And who but the woman can successfully act as a living conscience? It is for the man, the husband, to feel the stress of temptation—that is his destiny imposed upon him by his nature and by the need to do battle with the world; it is for the woman, the wife, to deliver him from temptation, to strengthen what is morally weak in him by direct exhortation, and by supplying him in herself, or her idealized self, a standard of goodness against which he is forever measuring his own aims and acts.

A husband may accomplish a deal and become a deal in a good wife's hands. What may he not do and become in the hands of a weak woman? There are crises when a single word is enough to turn the whole current of a life into a noble channel, but let that word be unspoken—it may be a word of encouragement or of expostulation—and the stream rushes on, to dash itself against the rocks. It is often given to the wife to say that word. Living apart from the storm and stress of the world, she is less tempted; her finest instincts are less liable to be blunted by expediency or clouded by passion. Often can she guide by a touch so subtle as to be almost unfelt, by an influence which the object of it scarcely recognizes as external.

Every woman should essay such a part. How proud should the wife feel in the possession of the ability to uphold her husband in virtue and integrity, conscious that, bespattered though he may be in the fierce ray of life, the soil can be removed by her. She should glory in the fact of being his second soul, reinforcing with her impulse the feebler promptings of her husband's spirit.

There is a story told in the Talmud, how Rabbi Akiba, a great sage, once returned in triumph to his home, after a long absence, at the head of a band of disciples. A crowd gathered to do him honor, and suddenly from the throng there rushed forth a woman, ragged, wan, hollow-eyed, and threw herself into his arms. The students were about to repulse her, but Akiba restrained them. "Forbid her not," he cried; "she is my wife, and what I am, and what you are, we have become through her; she has been my inspiration."

What a proud moment that must have been for that patient, devoted heart, who had obtained her reward at last! Such may be the position of every noble and true wife who plays the part assigned to her, by elevating and raising her husband, by inspiring him, by showing him his better self. She possesses the power to imbue his soul with the strength of her own, and to lift it by magnetic force from earth to heaven.

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Ask for Martell's Three Star.

MODERN FABLES

By George Ade. Copyright 1902, by Robert Howard Russell.

ONCE there was a Man who belonged to all the Secret Orders and looked like an Irishman and had a German Name and employed a lot of Swede Help, so he received the Nomination for County Treasurer.

He was nominated the Night before the Convention by a large red Mind-Reader who knew what the People wanted before they found it out for themselves. He couldn't have been elected Constable on his own Hook, as he had a Record that included Grave-Robbing, Brace Faro, and Second-Story Work. So the only thing left for him to do in Politics was to name the Candidates, and then, if the Combination went through, get first Whack at the Contracts and put all of his High-Binders on the Pay-Roll.

He was editorially roasted, but, just the same, when a Representative Citizen wanted to run for anything he found it advisable to go around and place himself Right with the frog-faced Boss.

He was a Modest Man, was the Campaigner with the 18-inch Neck. He did not ask to have his Picture on any Transparencies. When a cut-and-dried Programme was being pulled off, he never made any Speeches from the Platform. If he had anything to say he said it in a husky Whisper and up an Alley. All of his Spouting was done by Proxy, for he had on his Staff several 14-karat Lawyers, each of whom hoped to be State's Attorney some day when the Voters were not looking.

This eminent Disciple of the String Game was the one who picked out the Candidate for County Treasurer. There was another Aspirant who had a Petition signed by 14,000 Property-Owners, but when it came to a show-down at the Primaries he had only 17 Votes, and eight of those were thrown out by the Judges because one of the would-be Delegates had his Name mis-spelled. Which shows what can be done to the Independent when he tries to buck the Machine.

The Candidate for County Treasurer yielded to the entreaties of his Friends and permitted the Use of his Name as soon as he had it figured out to him that by freezing on to the Interest on Public Funds he could rake off about 20,000 Louies per Annum. As soon as the free and untrammeled Convention had named him by Acclamation, he fought his Way through the Cigar Smoke and made a Speech of Acceptance. He said that he had only one Object in Life, and that was to give the Taxpayer a Square Deal, and Trusts were a growing Danger; likewise it was our Duty to spread the Blessings of Freedom in the far-off Islands of the Pacific, inasmuch as a reasonable Tariff Revision seemed imperative, because the Workman had a right to organize in the interests of Arbitration, all of which could be accomplished if the Sovereign Voters would rally around him and on the 4th day of next November, with their Ballots, as fall the Snowflakes, strike Terror to the Hearts of all Despoilers of Liberty. In other Words, he wanted to be County Treasurer.

Now, the Off Year in Politics is no Hungarian Joke to the Mark who has kissed good-bye to his Shekels and taken a Gambler's Chance. He wants to hold down a Leather Chair in a Mahogany Office in the County Building and have a Push Bell in front of him and a Box of Prefectos on the Roll-Top and draw about 8 Samaloons a Minute while the cheap Help does all the Heavy Work.

Of every 10 Patriots who are now throwing Vitrified Brick at the Money Power, at least 9 are hoping that some day the grateful Voters will rise up and compel them to use Leather Chairs.

As for the would-be Treasurer, after he had spent $800 to see his Picture on Telegraph Poles and had bought Tickets to some 85 Social Hops, to say nothing of what he had slipped the Boss, he felt that if he did not land in the County Building, the whole Fabric of the Government would begin to unravel.

Under ordinary Conditions he was a Chilly Proposition who failed to recognize anyone who did not wear a Tall Hat and belong to four or five Clubs. But after the Lightning Struck him and he became the People's Choice, he would tear across the Street to shake Hands with all varieties of Trash and ask them how everything seemed to be going.

As a Rule they did not know what he was driving at, for in an Off Year the Candidate who has made a powerful Ante is the only Mortal who is dead sure that there is going to be an Election. The general run of the Public was watching the Price of Coal and trying to guess the Football Scores, so that when the Laboring Man's Friend began his Canvass he was appalled at the General Apathy. The very Foundations of our blood-bought Institutions were being undermined by the loathsome Opposition, and no one seemed to care a Continental. When the Popular Choice for County Treasurer appeared at a Hall to make an Address showing why the Panama Canal was a Necessity and how Ireland's Wrongs would be righted if only he could land as County Treasurer, he would find about a dozen Fellow Citizens without Overcoats who had come in to get Warm. He would arise and explain why Cuba was entitled to Justice, and that all Wealth belonged to the Common People, but he never explained to the Boys how they could go out that same Evening and get their Part of it.

After every Meeting he would take the Gang down into a Thirst Parlor and buy Fusel Oil in order to convince them that he was the Man entitled to handle their Money. Inasmuch as they paid no Taxes, they all seemed willing to take a Chance.

Although the great Body of Voters was indifferent and failed to Register, one Fact was most encouraging to the Candidate. From the first to the last of his Campaigning, every Voter he met was with him, and with him strong. He could not find anyone who was in favor of the corrupt and mercenary Antagonist. So he figured that although the Vote would be light, he would get about 98 per cent. of it.

The Election was about as exciting as a Quaker Meeting. Now and then some one sauntered up to a Polling Place and went back into the Pantry and marked his Ballot, and then dug out without tippling anything off. It was useless to hand out $2 Bills in the interest of Good Government, because there was no way of keeping Tab.

Two Men, seven Boys and one Candidate waited at Headquarters for the Returns. About 10 p. m. the Benefactor who had drawn Pictures of himself sitting in the Leather Chair learned that he had been snowed good and proper. He went away crushed by the Public Calamity and wondering why he was the only Person on Earth who had been willing to labor for the General Good.

Next Morning the Sun came up as Usual. On that bright Crisp Day of Indian Summer the only one who remembered anything about an Election was a blear-eyed Man looking over the Stubs in his Check-Book.

Moral: If the Off-Year Candidate keeps quiet, no one will know he has been Licked.

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MUSIC AS A REMEDY.

Music has been used for some time in lunatic asylums and elsewhere as a remedy for certain nervous diseases, but not until recently was a new name given to this novel method of healing. It is now known as "musicotherapy," and in Europe several physicians are experimenting with it.

Two remarkable illustrations of the influence of music are recorded by one of them. A man was struck down a few weeks ago in the street by an epileptic attack. There were no physicians at hand and his frightful paroxysms continued until a military band happened to pass. As soon as he heard the music he sat up, and a minute later he was on his feet and free from pain.

The other case was that of a hypochondriac, who, by his physician's advice listened to the music of an orchestra for six hours daily, the result being that after the first few days his appetite began to return and in two months his health was completely restored.

CHAIR GREW FROM SEED

Mr. T. P. Lukens, of Pasadena, Cal., has one of the most wonderful pieces of furniture in the world—a vegetable chair grown from a single seed. It came from Korea, and is 26 years old.

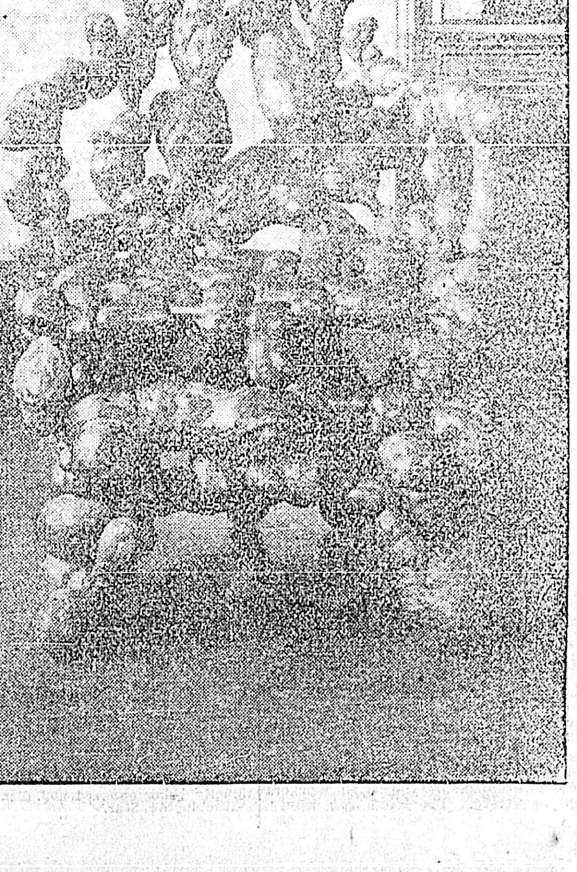
About 1876 a gardener in Korea planted the seed of a gingko tree. In fertile soil and amid sunshine and rain the seed grew into a vine, which the gardener set about to fashion by ingenious twistings, compressions and trainings into an arm chair. Much pruning was necessary in order to make the lower branches develop in size and strength.

The chair was carefully formed by tying the young and pliable branches together with strong fibre ropes, and as the tree expanded the ropes held firm, even though the wood bulged all about them in knotty deformity.

When a sea captain discovered the remarkable chair the Korean gardener was out in the sun cutting the chair loose from the earth, for at last it had finished its growth and was ready to adorn the interior of his shack. In all his wanderings the captain had never before seen a man harvesting chairs. After much dickering and persuasion the native was induced to part with his specimen of garden furniture.

The chair weighs more than 100 pounds, and is even harder, sturdier and more imperishable than oak. It is 3 feet 4 inches in height and 25 inches in width, and some of the knots that formed between the binding ropes are 21 inches in circumference. The bark has been removed, and the surface, which is golden brown in color, has taken a fine polish, and, in spite of its look of lumpy antagonism, it is quite as comfortable as the conventional factory-made chair. It is a solid mass of nature growth, where branches have coiled and curved and intertwined.

The gingko tree, to which this remarkable chair owes its being, is one of the oldest species of coniferous trees in the world. It was one of the earliest types of vegetation to appear on the globe, extending far back into the cretaceous period.



IN THE WORLD OF LABOR.

Comments and.... Miscellaneous Siftings.

T. H. TWIGG

THE MODERN TEACHER.

'TWAS Saturday night, and a teacher sat
Alone, her task pursuing;
She averaged this and she averaged that
Of all that her class was doing.
She reckoned percentage so many boys,
And so many girls all counted,
And marked all the tardy absentees,
And to what their absence amounted.

Name and residence wrote in full
Over many columns and pages;
Canadian, Teutonic, African, Celt,
And averaged all their ages.
The date of admission of every one,
And cases of flagellation,
And prepared a list of graduates
For the county examination.

Her weary head sank low on her book,
And her weary heart still lower;
For some of the pupils had little brains,
And she couldn't furnish them with more.
She slept, she dreamed, it seemed she died,
And her spirit went to Hades,
And they met her there with a question fair:
"State what the per cent of your grade is!"

Ages slowly rolled away,
Leaving but partial traces,
And the teacher's spirit walked one day
In the old familiar places.
A mound of fossilized school reports
Attracted her observation,
As high as the State House dome and as wide
As Boston since annexation.

She came to the spot where they buried her bones,
And the ground was well built over;
But laborers digging threw a skull
Once planted beneath the clover.
A disciple of Galen, wandering by,
Paused to look at the diggers,
And, plucking the skull up, looked through the eye
And saw it was lined with figures.

"Just as I thought," said the young M.D.,
"How easy it is to tell 'em!
Statistics ossified every fold
Of cerebrum and cerebellum."
"It's a great curiosity, sure," said Pat,
"By the bones you can tell the creature!"
"Oh, nothing strange," said the doctor; "that
"Was a nineteenth century teacher."
—Boston Globe.

Meetings in Labor Hall this week:

Musicians	Today, 3:00 p.m.
Painters	Monday, 7:30 p.m.
T. and L. Executive	Monday, 7:30 p.m.
Tailors	Monday, 7:30 p.m.
Blacksmiths	Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Street Railway Men	Tuesday, 2:00 p.m.
Boilermakers' Helpers	Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Machinists	Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Cigarmakers	Friday, 7:30 p.m.
Letter Carriers	Friday, 7:30 p.m.
Plumbers	Friday, 7:30 p.m.
Laborers	Friday, 7:30 p.m.

Ald. McCandless will move at the meeting of the City Council to-morrow night, that a new school district should be created for Chinese pupils.

At the meeting in Labor Hall on Wednesday night, the school trustees again publicly expressed the opinion that Chinese children should not intermingle with children of Occidental parentage at the public schools, and with but two exceptions, showed that they are too timid to carry into effect their honest convictions.

The intermingling of Chinese children with children of Occidental parentage, in the class-rooms and play-grounds of the public schools is being called into question. The objection is raised not against Chinese as Chinese, but against the mode of life, customs and characteristics of these Asiatic younglings, which, it is held, tends to lower the surrounding influences of school life. Such being the case, the remedy must be sought in hiving—undesirable as it may appear. It is regrettable, indeed, that it should be found necessary to separate at the public schools the children of one portion of the inhabitants from the other for the preservation of the Anglo-Saxon standard of moral and ethical culture. But it will only carry into the schools what already exists in every other institution of society—the branding of Chinese as Ishmaelites.—Labor Columns, Colonist, January 26.

Nine months later its a healthy question to occupy the minds of public men.

The Laborers' Union has opened a Labor Bureau at Jones' cigar store, Douglas street, where those in want of labor may call or 'phone. Employing Chinese because a white laborer cannot be found when wanted, is an excuse that cannot be offered any longer.

The grocery clerks are satisfied that all grocers in the city are closing their shops at 6:30 p.m. The advisability of appointing a vigilance committee will be discussed at the regular meeting of the union next week. The clerks of another line of business complain that the law intended to close up shops at a certain hour is not being observed.

The Miners' Federation in conference at Southport adopted a resolution urging the nationalization of lands, mines, minerals and railroads. Benjamin Pickard, M. P., president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, who presided, opposed the resolution, pointing out that the miners of Germany and France were "cursed by the system of government control prevailing there."

No action was taken at the last meeting of the Barbers' union on the proposition to close barber shops at 7 instead of 8 p. m. It is likely the matter will be settled one way or the other at the next meeting on the 10th inst.

The aldermen have not acted entirely unfair in submitting the request of corporation laborers for an 8-hour day to the ratepayers. The specifications of Point Ellice bridge calls for 9-hours, and as this is the only work in sight, not more than half a dozen men would be concerned between now and next spring. Among those already enjoying the 8-hour day are the carpenters, cigarmakers, garment workers (union), stonecutters, bricklayers, plumbers and printers on newspapers.

The Lord's Day Alliance intends asking parliament at its next session to prohibit the distribution of Sunday newspapers. Nothing is said of Monday morning papers, although there is more Sunday work performed on a Monday morning paper than there is Sunday work on a Sunday morning paper.

The Chinese population of Winnipeg is rapidly increasing. Last year there were only 200 Chinese in Manitoba. At present there are 300 in Winnipeg alone. The Winnipeg Voice states that the workingmen are to blame for the influx; that it is upon their patronage that the Chinese depend for an existence.

The Toronto Toiler, the official organ of the trades unions of Toronto, has been in existence for two years. To show how labor men support their own press, this paper has received in subscriptions just $46.

The boilermakers' helpers of Vancouver have formed a union.

Next Friday night the Laborers' union will be made a federal union under a charter from the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. The union has a membership of over 200, making it the strongest union numerically in the city.

There are 473,098 miners who work below ground in Great Britain, 347,000 of whom are members of the Miners' Federation.

A novel strike occurred in the Sunderland (Eng.) institute for the blind last week. It was announced that wages would be reduced from 14s. to 10s. per week. As a result the blind workers went on strike. The blind men won.

During September the Bakers' International Union shipped 20,869,000 labels to bakers throughout the United States and Canada.

The national convention of United Garment Workers ordered a general committee to pay attention to the matter of Chinese labor on the Pacific Coast.

The reporters and newspaper writers of San Francisco have organized and applied to the International Typographical union for a charter.

The 22nd annual convention of the American Federation will be held at New Orleans on the 13th inst.

Bogus hat labels are used in hats now sold in Canada. The counterfeits were first detected in the hats of delegates of the Hamilton Trades and Labor Council.

The trade unionists of Everett have completed a $4,000 hall of their own.

Secretary Duffy of the Carpenters' National Union says the brotherhood has been successful in over 250 moves for shorter hours, higher wages and better conditions during the past four months.

When an organizer appeared in Aberdeen, Wash., to unionize the lumber men the bosses raised the wages 25 cents a day to defeat the agitator.

The Iron Moulders' Union of North America is making preparations for the inauguration of a general nine-hour workday.

Many a court has had a hard task to perform in defining a "laborer." A law has been enacted in Nicaragua which settles the question. A laborer is defined as a person, male or female, over 16 years of age, not having a capital of 500 pesos (about $100). It would be considered impertinent, indeed, to call some people in Victoria laborers; yet there are quite a few who think themselves better than laborers, whose capital (gall excepted, which is gilt-edge capital in this world), is less than 500 pesos. Another provision of the same law directs that laborers must all have an employer, and any one unemployed will be imprisoned for 20 days and made to work on the public works while awaiting an employer. A similar law in Victoria would reduce taxes. In fact, after a time, when there was no more work to be performed, the laborers might be let to another municipality, and the taxpayers become tax-eaters.

The aristocracy of Central America are not unlike a similar class of the Middle Ages. Reviewing other laws of South and Central America, an exchange says:

Every employer must purchase a small book in which is registered the name and description of the person employed and the terms of the contract. The employer gives the laborer a receipt for the book, which he can produce as proof of his good standing. When the laborer has finished his contract with one employer he takes the book and must present it to the next employer, who in turn gives a receipt for it; the change being registered by the judge of agriculture. Should the laborers desire money in advance, his employer can give it to him only as a loan without interest, to be paid by retaining one-half the wages until the debt is cancelled; and a laborer leaving his employer without satisfactory settlement of the debt, will be imprisoned, fined and obliged to return and work it out. Any person employing a laborer without the "book of labor" will be fined $40.

John A. Flett, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, was interviewed by a Toronto Star reporter. Speaking of the expulsion of the Knights of Labor and Independent trade unions from congress, Mr. Flett said:

"The day of the independent or dual labor organization is past. We have taken a new position in Canada, and have a definite policy that has never been defined before. It is useless in this age of combination to attempt to cope with great international movements of capital other than by international movements of labor. An indifferent policy has been pursued in Canada by the workingmen for years. Now we have something definite. We will become part of a world-wide movement. We recognize that all men are brothers at last, and are commencing to act along the line of our discovery. J. Pierpont Morgan has established what he is pleased to call his 'community of interests,' and that is what labor will do, and with responsible men at the head o labor they will simply meet the heads of these community of interests, whether they be national, international or world-wide.

"It stands to reason that no powerful combination of capital will arbitrate with a weak combination of labor, which has been proved by the attitude of the mine operators at the beginning of the recent coal trouble. The Canadian Trades and Labor Congress is in favor of arbitration, but it is unalterably opposed to compulsory arbitration."

The Blacksmiths' International Union added 700 new members in September.

In London, on January 1, 1901, there were 123,520 paupers, one to every forty persons. To support these cost $145 per pauper, or $17,974,265. Out of every 100 men over sixty-five, 19 are paupers, and out of every 100 women of similar age, 22 are in the same unhappy position.

The Socialist party of Nanaimo have secured the controlling interest in the Clarion (theretofore a Labor paper). The Clarion will now voice Socialism for the party.

The organizers of the new National Congress of Canada have succeeded in securing a union in Vankleek Hill, a town of 500 inhabitants, near Ottawa.

THE MINE MULE.

The miners' strike
Relieves the mule,
And, lazy-like,
He's keeping cool.
Away from trouble,
Lash and labor,
He's chewing stubble
By the acre.

He's happy now
Upon the farm;
He makes a bow,
And music's charm—
His chief delight—
Now greets us all
By day and night,
"E-aw-ghe-aw."

"E-aw-ghe-aw,"
That soulful strain,
"E-aw-ghe-aw,"
Sounds o'er the plain.
He leaps and wheels,
And with a jolt
Kicks from his heels
A thunderbolt.

I love to see
Him prance and play
So friskily
The livelong day.
And loud and plain
Roll from his jaw
The sweet refrain:
"E-aw-ghe-aw."

—Harvey M. Miller in the Philadelphia Press.

"Mr. Spriggins prides himself on understanding the value of money."
"And that's where Mr. Spriggins makes a mistake," said the liberal man. "He expects a dollar to buy two or three times as much as it has any right to, and is continually being annoyed and disappointed."
—Washington Star.

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It won't chop wood

but Sargent's Gem Food Chopper will chop raw meat, cooked meat, vegetables of all kinds, fruit, crackers, bread, eggs, cheese, nuts, figs and other foods, and

It will chop

them all rapidly, easily, coarse or fine, in uniform pieces, without mashing, squeezing, tearing or grinding.

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Cor. Government and Johnson Streets, Victoria.

A Dainty Shoe For a Dainty Woman

button Shoes—suit you in price, as well as claiming knowledge in both lines, we can suit you in Fall and Winter laced and to sell. Being both buyers and sellers, and is not difficult to secure, if the buyer knows how to buy, the seller knows how the following fine shoes and figures will prove.

Men's Chrome Calf Leather, lined, waterproof	$5.50
Men's Satin Calf Lace, stout sole	2.25
Ladies' Dongola Lace Boots, Goodyear welts	2.50
Ladies' Dongola Lace, leather lined	2.50
Ladies' Slippers in great variety	

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85 DOUGLAS STREET.
ODDFELLOWS BLOCK.

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Never Won a Fair Lady
So if your courage fails try
Lilly's Confections or Bon-Bons

They are winners every time; they are irresistible in their delightful, delicious flavors, and they always find favor with the ladies.

LILLEY'S ICE CREAM PARLORS & CANDY FACTORY

Sterling Silver Teaspoons, good weight.... $5.00 half dozen
Rogers' Celebrated Platedware (1847 famous brand) warranted by the manufacturers 25 years; Tea Spoons .... $3.50 a dozen
Dessert Spoons, Table Spoons, Dessert and Table Forks, all Rogers 1847 goods, at lowest rates.
8-Day Striking Clocks, warranted 5 years.... $3.00
We have some very magnificent clocks of newest designs will be found worth all future customers' inspection. Prices will be found the lowest, considering quality, ever offered in British Columbia.
Vanguard Waltham Watch Co., highest grade of watches made by the above firm.
Ruby Jewels and Diamond Setting, adjusted to time, position and climate, price this week only $25.00

Stoddart's Jewelry Store
63-65 Yates St., Victoria B.C.

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ELECTRIC APPARATUS & IRON SUPPLIES
Selling Agents
CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.
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Canadian Bank of Commerce
WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED
THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$ 8,000,000
REST AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS	2,251,944
AGGREGATE RESOURCES, over	70,000,000

HON. GEO. A. COX, President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager

LONDON OFFICE—60 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.

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ATLIN.	GREENWOOD.	NELSON.	VANCOUVER.
CRANBROOK.	KAMLOOPS.	N. WESTMINSTER.	VICTORIA.
DAWSON.	NANAIMO	SANDON.	WHITE HORSE.
FERNIE.	LADYSMITH.		

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WILD MEN.

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SOME few years ago Mr. Greenwood called attention to the North Devon savages. They are all gone now swept away by disease. The colony consisted of several generations, occupying a cottage, one side of which had fallen down: pigs, a donkey, grandfathers and grandmothers, and sons, daughters, children, all lived together, wearing only such clothing as could be stolen, and sometimes none at all. A young woman would sit unconcernedly, stark naked, outside the hovel, on a fallen tree, suckling her child. The men were shy and sullen, and rushed out with pitchforks, howling at any inquisitive person who ventured to approach. Strange as it may seem, but actually, a small farmer married a girl out of this community, and she induced her father to follow her to the farm. But he would not live inside, so a barrel was attached to a post in an outhouse by a chain, littered within with straw, and in this the old man slept and spent the greater part of his day.

One of the brothers broke away, and lived in another parish. He found a ruined cottage without a stair, with no glass in the windows, and made that his den. He was morose and would speak to no one, but worked fairly well for the farmers who employed him.

The family was one of inveterate poachers, as might be expected, but could never be caught; they were too cunning. They seemed all to be endowed, like cats, with a faculty for seeing in the dark almost as well as by day.

They were dispersed by the breaking out of an epidemic among them, when the sanitary authorities interfered and moved them to a hospital. Whilst away the people of the village tore down the cottage, not leaving a stick standing, and as they were in debt, an auction was held, and pigs, and donkey, and the very ground was sold; so that, when discharged, they had no home to which to return, and were forced to disperse.

In Charles I.'s time such colonies of savages must have been not uncommon in Devon, for a poet of the period speaks of them in terms that might well describe the family that existed till a few years ago in the north of the county, lawless, furious if spied upon, and living by depredation.

An amusing story was told by a clever writer, now dead. A missionary society had captured, converted and educated a black man. He was such a promising pupil and looked so respectable in black clothes and a white tie that he was advanced to the ministry, and in due course consecrated bishop, and sent out, shovel hat, lawn sleeves, rocket and all complete, to the Gold Coast, to found a church among the natives there.

Now, the Right Rev. Black Bishop got on for a little while decorously; but one day the old wild blood in him boiled up, away went shovel hat and boots, he peeled off his gaiters and knee-breeches, tore his lawn sleeves to rags, and dashed off a howling savage, stark naked, to take to himself a dozen wives, and to go head-hunting. What was born in the bone would come out in the flesh.

It is said of the Russian that, if you scratch him, you come on the Tartar. Probably there is an underlying vein of the savage in all of us, but it is kept in control by the accumulated restraint of habit, through generations of civilization. Yet there it is. A quiet, well-conducted dog will sometimes disappear for a few days and nights. It has gone off on a spree, to poach on its own account. Then, when it has had its fling, it returns, and is meek, docile and orderly, as before.

There is something of this in man. He becomes impatient of the trammels of ordinary life, its routine and matter of fact, and a hunger comes over him for a complete change, to shake off the bonds of conventionality, escape the drudgery of work, and live a free, wild life. Among many, this takes the form of going to the colonies or to Wild Africa or Western Canada, to shoot game, to camp out and be a savage for a while. Among the artisan class it takes another form: the great army of tramps is recruited thus. The struggle to maintain a family, the dry, uninteresting toil drives the man into a fit of impatience, and he leaves his work, and his wife and bairns, and becomes a wanderer, idle, moving on from place to place, never starving, never very comfortable—in dirt and idleness, and often in drink, but with no ties, and going here, there, anywhere as he lists.

Not many years ago there was a man who lived by the Devil's Dyke, on the South Downs of Sussex, in a shelter under a hedge, picking up coppers from visitors to the Dyke, dressed like Ally Sloper, but living in a manner more squalid and under a worse shelter than would be endured by most savages in the darkest part of Africa. What his history was, no one knew.

It is now somewhat longer since a medical man, in an excess of impatience against civilization, constructed for himself a hovel out of hurdles thatched with reeds, in South Devon. He lived in it, solitary, speaking to no one. Occasionally he bought a sheep, killed it and ate it as the appetite prompted, but before it was done the meat had become almost putrid. At length the police interfered, the stench having become intolerable in the neighborhood, and the hovel being by the roadside. The doctor was ordered to remove, and he went—no one seems to know whither.

There is a man at the present day living on the Cornish moors, in utter loneliness. His mother was with him for years, sleeping on the earth floor, in a hole scooped out in the bank at the back of the hovel. She died, the man said nothing about it, and it was only after a good many days that it was rumored that the old woman was no more. Enquiries were instituted, and it was found that the rats had eaten her face away. The son had not thought it necessary to remove the body and make any provision for her interment.

He was highly incensed at the interference with his liberty, by the removal of the body; he provided himself with an old gun, and anyone who approached his cottage he threatened to shoot.

Near Okehampton in a glen of the moors may still be traced the marks where lived for years a wild man. The writer remembers the tales told of him, when he was a boy. He lived by stealing sheep and eating them, so that he was on a level lower than the doctor who bought his sheep. This went on for years. He was so crafty, so intimate with the recesses of the moors, and so wary that although these depredations went on for a good length of time, he could not be caught. To avoid detection he did not bring his stolen beasts to his cottage, but skinned and cut them up and cooked them among the rocky tors from which he could see anyone approaching within many miles.

Not many years ago an Englishman got among the Australian savages and settled down to their mode of life. This was not that impostor, Rougemont. The anthropologists at last got hold of him, and hoped to obtain much information out of him, but were disappointed. His mind had sunk to the level of the savage, he had observed nothing, could discover nothing—his one ambition was to be away from civilization and return to savagery. We have read at intervals in the daily papers of a woman living in one of the Western Isles by the seashore, with almost no shelter over her.

Ot the present time there is a Man of the Woods in France. His name is Antoine Hedin. He was born in 1840 in the village of Mairg, near Audun-le-Roman, in Lorraine, not far from Metz, and lives as did our primitive parents. His father was a small farmer, and as the boy showed plenty of intelligence, it was resolved to place him in a seminary as a preparation for the priesthood. But his impatience of restraint obliged his parents to abandon the idea.

It was not till 1870, shortly after the capitulation of Metz, that he adopted the strange life which he has now pursued for over thirty years.

When Metz was surrendered, the farmers around were ready to sell their horses, which the French troopers were prepared to dispose of for a song rather than that they should be taken by the enemy. A good number of farmers saw their opportunity, and bought. Among others young Hedin entered the city, purchased, and sold again, realizing some fifteen hundred francs in the transaction. Vastly pleased with himself and excited over his success, he returned to Mairg, to find his brother, to whom he was devotedly attached, at the point of death. Hedin, who was of an impulsive turn of mind, at once concluded that Heaven was wroth with him for having contrived to get the horses away as his own property, which by right belonged to the Germans.

What he did with the fifteen hundred francs, he never told, nor was it found out. Probably in a moment of compunction he threw them away. His reason seems to have given way at this time, for he then resolved on abandoning the society of his fellow men. Since 1870 he has not once slept in a bed, nor has cooked food passed his lips. He retired into a dense wood or coppice near his home, and has made that his habitation ever since. In summer he sleeps under a hedge by the side of a road that skirts the wood, but in winter he buries himself in the depths of the forest, where he makes a fire by which he can warm himself, but has no shelter for his head in the bitterest frost or in the most drenching storm. He lives on roots, berries, potatoes—all eaten raw, and wears hardly any clothing.

Nevertheless his health is robust, and he has not been known to be ill. Although over 50 years old, his appearance is that of a man of 30. He is small built, and his hair, which is never cut, hangs far down his back. His beard has only known the razor once in thirty years, and that was on the following occasion:

About twenty years ago he was required to undergo military training for a month. The gendarmes had much difficulty in capturing him, and they had to chase him during eight days through the forest before they could lay their hands on him. He was carried off to Verdun, where he was trimmed and washed. Then it was that the splendid beard of ten years growth fell from his chin. At the end of four days he was dismissed by the military authorities, who could make nothing of him.

Hedin rarely speaks to anyone, and only to such as have gained his confidence. If given a piece of money, he gives back a button or a berry, for he never asks for nor will receive alms. Bread he steadily refuses, and will not touch meat. He has been induced on rare occasions to accept a glass of spirits, but for that he insists on paying by giving a bit of soap or some thread that he carries about with him. Nor will he ever receive anything from anyone's hand. Whatever is presented to him must be placed on his folded elbow, or else on the ground, from which he will pick it up, when the fancy takes him. Another of his peculiarities is that he will never suffer anyone to pass on his right side. His father is dead, but his brother lives at Mairg, and a married sister in a neighboring parish. Either would gladly receive him and take care of him, but no solicitation will induce him to abandon his wild life as a man of the woods.

A great deal has been made of the doctrine of evolution, which is supposed to explain the development of races of men and beasts, and birds and plants. But there is another and complementary law, of which sufficient cognizance has not been taken, and that is the law of reversion. Certainly cultivated plants and fruit, unless subjected to high pressure gardening, will relapse in course of a short time to their primitive conditions. It is the same with domestic animals. Give them their liberty and they speedily deteriorate and return to the original state out of which they have been drawn by centuries of attention and selection by man. And it is not different with man. Throw him back into a situation where he is free from the limitations and ties of civilized life, and he will lose all desire for the amenities of culture, and revert to the condition of the savage.

We cannot exactly call the gypsies "wild men," but their mode of life is hardly that of those who have abandoned the nomadic life for one that is sedentary and domestic. And there have been many instances of their ranks being recruited from those of a higher type in culture, who have deliberately gone down a step to live a more primitive life under the tent and in the hedge side.

Perhaps the most conspicuous—at all events the best known—instance was that of Bampfylde Moore Carew, appertaining to one of the oldest and best families in Devonshire, a man well educated and by no means without ability. Yet he out of free choice cast aside all the restraints of family and culture, and lived with the gypsies, and is sometimes spoken of as having been their king. Education is the bringing under control of the wild and capricious nature in man, and the subjecting him to the restraints of modern civilization. But it is not to be wondered at that occasionally men are found who break loose and cast all restraints from them, reverting more or less completely to the conditions of the savage.

Mamma (to a friend who is lunching with her): "I don't know why it is, but I always eat more when we have company than when we're alone." Tommy (helping himself to third piece of cake)—"I know why it is—'cause we have better things to eat."—Brooklyn Life.

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Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
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GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.
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ALASKA ROUTE—FOR SKAGWAY DIRECT.

AMUR, NOVEMBER 3, 11 p. m.

To Northern B. C. way ports, 1st and 15th each month, 11 p. m.
To Westminster, Tuesday and Friday, 7 a. m.
To Ahouset and way ports, 1st of each month, 11 p. m.
To Cape Scott and way ports, 10th each month, 11 p. m.
To Quatsino and way ports, 20th each month, 11 p. m.

For particulars as to time, rates, etc., apply to nearest agent, or
J. W. TROUP, Manager, Victoria, B. C.
E. J. COYLE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Vancouver, B. C.
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KINSHIU MARU will sail November 4th, 1902, for China, Japan and Asiatic ports.
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For South Eastern Alaska.

LEAVE VICTORIA 5 P.M.

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Leave Seattle, 9 A. M.
City of Seattle or City of Topeka, Oct. 14, 20, 26, Nov. 1, 7, 13, 19, 25, and every sixth day thereafter.

FOR NOME.
Leave Seattle, 9 P. M.
Senator, Oct. 10.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Leave Victoria, 8 P. M.
Umatilla, City of Puebla, or Queen, carrying H. B. M. Mails, Oct. 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Nov. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 and every fifth day thereafter.
Steamers connect at San Francisco with company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay.
For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, 61 Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.
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LOWEST RATES. BEST SERVICE.
To all points in Canada and the United States. The fastest and best equipped train crossing the continent.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Nov. 3
ATHENIAN	Nov. 17
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MIOWERA	Nov. 14
AORANGI	Dec. 12
MOANA	JAN. 9

For full particulars as to time, rates, etc. apply to
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ATLANTIC S.S. SAILINGS

Montreal.

Tunisian—Allan Line	Nov. 1
Corinthian—Allan Line	Nov. 8
Pretorian—Allan Line	Nov. 15
Lake Megantic—Elder-Dempster	Oct. 30
Lake Simcoe—Elder Dempster	Nov. 6
Lake Champlain—Elder Dempster	Nov. 13
Lake Ontario—Elder Dempster	Nov. 20

Boston.

Commonwealth—Dominion Line	Nov. 5
Merion—Dominion Line	Nov. 12
Saxonia—Cunard Line	Nov. 1
Ivernia—Cunard Line	Nov. 22

New York.

Etrura—Cunard Line	Nov. 1
Campania—Cunard Line	Nov. 8
Umbria—Cunard Line	Nov. 15
Lucania—Cunard Line	Nov. 22
Majestic—White Star Line	Oct. 29
Celtic—White Star Line	Oct. 31
Germanic—White Star Line	Nov. 5
Teutonic—White Star Line	Nov. 12
Cymric—White Star Line	Nov. 14
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St. Paul—American Line	Nov. 5
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For all information apply to
H. H. ABBOTT, 86 Government St., Agent for All Lines.

All ocean steamship lines connect with the daily trains of
THE WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE
At Skagway, Alaska, for White Horse and intermediate points.
The new line of stage coaches on the WINTER TRAIL makes possible continuous travel throughout the year to Dawson and other points.
For particulars apply to
J. FRANCIS LEE, Traffic Manager, Room 35 Dexter Horton Bld., Seattle, Wash.

PUGET SOUND NAVIGATION CO.
STEAMERS FOR PUGET SOUND POINTS.
Steamer Majestic sails daily, except Sunday, at 8 p. m., for Seattle and Port Townsend.
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Oceanic Steamship Company
S. S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, Oct. 31, 10 a. m.
S. S. SONOMA for Auckland, Sydney, 10 a. m., Thursday, November 6.
S. S. ALAMEDA sails for Honolulu, Saturday, Nov. 15, 2 p. m.
J. D. SPRECKLES & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.
Or R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD., Victoria.

WE ARE HAVING QUITE A RUN

OF CROSSE & BLACKWELLS' MARMALADE

AND PINEAPPLE AT 2 TINS FOR 25C.

You should call early and procure some of those goods. They are the best on the Market.

Hallowe'en Nuts, 20c. per lb.

MOWAT & WALLACE, Grocers

THE STUDY OF OCEAN LIFE

Work Being Done By Marine Biological Laboratory of Canada.

From Halifax Industrial Advocate.

About the middle of September the marine biological laboratory of Canada closed for the season at Canso where it has been for the present and the previous summer. The two previous summers it was stationed at St. Andrews, N. B. It is suggested that next summer it should be stationed somewhere within the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at some place on Northumberland Straits.

Its object, in a word, is to enable the life in the sea to be discovered, and its conditions to be accurately known. Until this is done we cannot have a complete knowledge of the conditions affecting the development or destruction of our various fishing industries.

After four years of work some persons may ask what has been done. Has any law affecting our fisheries been discovered, so that we can be sure we are not in some unknown manner injuring the future growth of the industry, or have we discovered how to prevent some known destructive tendency?

If an important discovery of this kind had been made we would have gained knowledge worth millions of dollars at the expense of a few thousand to the Dominion of Canada and of a few months of labor (not paid for) of a few of the more enthusiastic biologists of the country. But discoveries are not made in this way at the present day. The obvious and easy problems have, by this time, all been solved. The unsolved ones may require, we know not how much knowledge of a vast range of subjects.

For this reason every enlightened country on the earth is establishing surveys of the land and surveys of the sea, and surveys of the things which are in them. The work being done in Norway, Britain, France, Italy and the United States to some extent aids the work being done in Canada; and Canada does complete work within its own region it will, to some extent, be an aid to those at work in other parts of the world. The work is probably as endless as the limitations of nature; but the only way to utilize the laws of nature is by first discovering them, then applying them.

Professor Ramsay Wright, of the University of Toronto, has been acting director at the marine station at Canso during the past two seasons. No man in Canada is better known as a biologist than the head of the great science department of the Toronto university. While planning the work of the other biologists at the station, he himself, for instance, has been studying the 'plankton' of the region—that is, the animal and vegetable organisms wandering in the water. Every day nearly for the past two summers, a net of a special form has been drawn after a boat or a vessel of some kind in the waters of the harbor or the adjacent sea. The microscopic plants and animals are caught on the meshes of the fine silk gauze of the long net and are finally washed out into a bottle from which the material is taken up in drops for examination under the microscope. The various organisms which are already known or have been described by other observers are then noted down, as well as their comparitive abundance. New organisms are accurately drawn and described. From this study we shall eventually know the microscopic as well as the larger organisms to be found in our seas at the different seasons of the year.

"But what is the use of this?" some one may ask. The microscopic plants and animals of the ocean are the food of the larger animals, and they, in turn, form the food of our edible fish. A water without these wandering microscopic forms, which are collectively called the 'plankton' could support no fish any more than a dry desert of sand could support herds of cattle. The plankton of the ocean is the grass of the great marine meadow, the fundamental source of the food of all the greater organisms. When a great cloud of microscopic organisms float through any part of the ocean, it is followed by a shoal of larger animals, say, the squid. And the squid in turn is followed by shoals of the fish which feed upon them. The laws of the migrations of the microscopic hordes must be determined before we can predict the migrations of the fish which are dependent upon them.

Then we do not know for certain the life history of many fish. We know some of their habits but not all. There are some who yet doubt if we know where the eel deposits its eggs. Evidence has been found which indicates that they have a very different habit from, say, our salmon, which come up into the fresh water to spawn. The eel is now supposed to go down into the deep sea for that purpose. And so forth. Facts are continually being discovered which no one would expect from the other facts known.

But the work of two summers cannot at all make complete our knowledge of the plankton to our Coast. The work must go on for many years and in many places.

Other workers were engaged somewhat as follows during my time of observation. Dr. Stafford of the university of McGill, Mr. Fraser and Mr. Cornish of Toronto university, Mr. C. B. Robinson of Pictou Academy representing Dalhousie college, and Mr. Anderson of Mt. Allison, were constantly in rotation or together, making excursions seaward, dredging material from the bottom as well as securing a specimen of the plankton for the day's work. The fishing steamer Active, which usually left the wharf from 3 to 5 o'clock in the morning to take up the traps and trawls set miles away, very often had a representative on board to capture all the interesting fish brought up, the sea weeds, and other curious things. A stormy day from four in the morning to four in the evening is a rather severe experience even for a fisherman. They have very often been specially distressing to the landsmen from the upper provinces, although home of them have now more experience than our own maritime men.

The gills of these fish coming fresh out of the water were searched for parasites. And numerous forms of such have been found. Fish are cut open and parasitic worms are picked up from various parts of their bodies.

Dr. Stafford has been doing much new work in this department. Already he has published descriptions of parasites new to science in the German and English scientific publications. But while the form of some of these are known, for instance, and the fish which they attack and the manner in which they attack; their life history cannot be said to be known. Where they have come from, and where they are going to appear next are still a mystery.

Dr. Stafford has found, for example, several species of a trematode worm called "Distoma," parasitic on some species of fish. But the "Distomas" may have a very curious and complex history. The full life history of one which is estimated to be destroying one million sheep annually in Great Britain has now been made out, so that we may soon expect the plague of the sheep, "liver-rot," to cease. The history of this distoma hepatica (sheep liver-fluke) will illustrate what we may expect from new species whose life histories are not yet made out.

BATEESE THE LUCKY MAN.

He's away ketchin' dore, an' he's always ketchin' trout
On de place we're no wan else can ketch at all;
He's always ketchin' barbottle, dat's w'at you call bull-pout.
An' he never miss the wil' duck on de fall.

O! the pa'tridge do some skipin' w'en she see heem on de swamp
For she know Bateese don't go for not'in' dere,
An' de rabbit if he's comin', wall, you ought to see heem jump,
W'y he want to climb de tree he feel so scare.

After two hour by de reever I hear hees leetle song,
Den I meet heem all hee's pockets full of snipe,
An' I go de same place, an' I tramp de whole day long
An' I'm only shootin' two or t'ree, Ba Cripe!

I start about de sun-rise, an' I put out ma decoy,
An' I see Bateese, he sneak along the shore.
An' before it's comin' breakfas' he's holler on hee's boy
For carry home two dozen duck or more.

An' I'm freezin' on de blin'—me—from four o'clock to nine
An' ev'ry duck she's passin' up so high.
Dere's blue-bill an' butter-ball, an' red-head, de finest kin,
An' I might as well go shootin' on de sky.

Don't see noder feller lak Bateese was lucky man
He can ketch de smartes' feesh is never sweem,
An' de bird he seldom miss dem, let dem try de hard he can
W'y de eagle on de mountain can't fly away from heem.

But all de birds, an' feesh, too, is geev' up feeling' scare,
An' de rabbit he can stay at home in bed
For he feesh an' shoot no longer, ole Jean Bateese Belair,
'Cos he's dead.

—William Henry Drummond.

THE GENERAL PRACTITIONER.

He must not walk his rounds for fear his patients think him poor,
And dearly do they love to see a carriage at their door;
And if his horse is fat, "He must have little work to do,"
And if he's lean the reason is, "He starves the poor old screw."

Should he call upon his patients every day when they are ill,
His motive plainly is, "To make a great big doctor's bill;"
If he visits them less frequently—thus lessening their expense—
The chances are he'll be accused of wilful negligence.

He must work all day and half the night, and never say he's tired,
For the public look upon him simply as a servant hired,
And should he take a holiday, he'll find when he comes back
Some patients have resented it by giving him "the sack."

Concerning money, he must seem indifferent to be
And folks will think he practices from pure philanthrophy;
When we hear about him boasting of the guineas that he earns,
We wonder if they all appear in his income tax returns.

About his own afflictions he must never say a word;
The notion of a doctor being ill is so absurd!
And when, perhaps from overwork, he's laid upon the shelf,
His sympathizing patients say: "Physician heal thyself!"

—J. Johnson in the Lancet.

BRONCHO BILLY'S PRIZE.

Tell you, pardner, she's a daisy!
Never was no greater prize,
'Nuff to set a feller crazy
Lookin' in them flashing eyes!
Perfect in her build and action
Every move a dream o' grace,
An' she hasn't one attraction
Kin eclipse her purty face.

Love her? Who could help a lov'n'
Sich a peerless gal as that?
An' I guess I ain't a shovin'
Windy language through my hat
When I say that her affection
Give to me is pure as gold,
Though she uses circumspection
In her love; don't git too bold.

Won her from the other fellows
Right beneath their longin' eyes,
An' it made 'em mighty jealous
Fur to see me take the prize.
Tol' me I had got a treasure,
Han'some, spirited an' trim,
An' you bet my cup o' pleasure
Seemed a spillin' from the brim.

Done their level best to baffle
Me in shakin' of the dice
On the night we held the raff'e,
But I done 'em slick an' nice!
It was luck for Bronco Billy
When he made the winnin' toss,
Fur a better riding filly
Never wore a saddle, boss.

—Denver Evening Post.

Howes—"I saw your Uncle Harry riding past in his automobile yesterday. At least I suppose it was he. He has an auto, hasn't he?" Barnes—"Yes; but if he were riding past, it couldn't have been Uncle Harry. Had it been he, he would have been under the machine tinkering at the machinery."—Boston Transcript.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Smart boy. Apply Campbell & Co., 31 Fort street. o31

ENGINEERS' LICENSE—Mechanics, Engineers, Firemen, Electricians, etc. 40 page pamphlet containing questions asked by Examining Bd. of Engineers, sent free. Geo. Zeller, Pub., Room 580 18 S. 4th, St. Louis, U. S. A. Established 1870. o26.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—An experienced general servant. Apply corner of Henry and Esquimalt road. n1

AN ELDERLY LADY requires the companionship and services of another woman of active habits, to whom valuable compensation will be given. Address, stating particulars, C. A., this office. n1

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—Position as nightwatchman, or light work of any description. Good references given. Apply W. H. C., this office. o31

JAMES MANTON — Jobbing gardener; grounds laid off and kept in order by the day or contract. Letters to 127 Cormorant street, will receive prompt attention. o30

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—Good pasture for horses. Inquire 236 Yates street, or Tel. 847. a7

TO LET—ROOM AND BOARD.

BOARD AND COMFORTABLE ROOM in good locality for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen. Apply W. R. X., this office. o22

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Second hand safe, inside measurement not larger than 26 in. by 20 in. by 25 in. State make and lowest cash price. Apply Safe, Colonist. o23

WANTED—To buy a Greener hammerless gun, in good order. Address P. O. Box 96, stating price. o5

WANTED—A fresh good milking cow. Apply L. Price, Beaumont P. O., Esquimalt road. o1

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—A furnished parlor bedroom and use of kitchen, if desired. 105 Cook St. o31

TO LET—Housekeeping and front rooms, 90 Douglas street. o29

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentleman or housekeeping suite. Apply 46 Henry St. o28

TO LET—A pleasant, well-furnished room, 230 Yates street. o19

TO LET—Furnished rooms, single or en suite, 170 Johnson street. o5

TO RENT—RESIDENCES FURNISHED.

TO RENT—Furnished house, corner Lampson street, and Esquimalt road. "The Den" Apply J. R. Saunders, Dunsmuir street. a29

MISCELLANEOUS.

NURSE—Is open for engagements; charges moderate. For information call at St. Joseph's Hospital. o21

RUPTURE TREATED SUCCESSFULLY by Farleigh's Patent Appliance. Not a cent charged till you are satisfied. Come and see it. Controlled in B. C. by C. E. Heard, Moody Block, Victoria. o31

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Friday evening, 24th October, a good bar diamond horseshoe brooch. Reward at Colonist office. n1

STRAYED—To the premises of John Muir, Sooke, a bay mare. Owner can have same paying expenses. o31

LOST—On Friday, 24th, a gentleman's grey mackintosh coat, between the Admiral's road and Goldstream hotel. Kindly return to Colonist office. o30

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Graded Jersey cow, three years, first calf. Apply Mrs. Cave, Victoria West. n1

FOR SALE—One first class heavy horse for sale; powerful, sound and a good walker. Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort St. O31

FOR SALE—Good cockerels and pullets, in Buff Orpingtons, Barred and White Rocks. Arthur Stewart, Mt. Tolmie P. O. North Dairy Farm. o28

FOR SALE—Two 7x9 coupled engines, with reversing gear, on heavy iron frame. One 30 H. P. boiler; one 10x28 surfacer; all nearly new and in good condition. Apply G. F. J., P. O. Box 298, city. o24

FOR SALE—Eight horse power upright steam boiler. Good condition. Special bargain. Address "Boiler," Box 250, Victoria, B. C. o22

FOR SALE—One fine Singer sewing machine, $15.00; one Domestic, $20.00; one Wheeler & Wilson, $5.00. Good machines to rent, $2.00 per month. The S. B. Sutton Co., 72 Fort street, Victoria, B.C. o19

FOR SALE—Heavy horses, weighing 1400 lbs. Apply to Frank Campbell, tobacconist. s16

FOR SALE—INDIAN CURIOS.

FOR SALE—Indian curios and thousands of Indian baskets, cheap, from the Indian trader, H. Stadthagen, 79 Johnson street, Victoria, B. C. Mr. Stadthagen trades direct with the Indians and sells their goods at one-half price you pay elsewhere. Over 5,000 Indian baskets in stock. Note the address: it is 79 Johnson street. H. Stadthagen, the Indian Trader. a23

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKING DAILY—Best references. Good fitter. Children's garments of all kinds. 60 North Park street. o23

DRESSES AND BLOUSES, stylishly made at moderate prices. 67 Kane street. o12

DANCING CLASS.

DANCING CLASS—Mrs. F. W. Lester's dancing classes meet weekly as follows: Adult beginners' class, Tuesday eve.; advanced class, Wednesday eve.; social, Friday eve. Childrens' class, Saturday afternoon in A. O. U. W. Hall (upstairs.) Particular attention given to gliding waltz and correct two-step. o24

MRS. E. DICKINSON has renewed her dancing classes, with Mrs. Simpson to assist. Children's class, Saturday afternoon. A. O. U. W. Hall. Thursday evening, adults (downstairs.)

ASTROLOGY.

DO YOU KNOW YOUR FUTURE? If not, address Prof White, 503 Iglehart, St. Paul, Minn. Send dime and birthdate, with quick reply he gives this information in wonderful life reading. n1

PHRENOLOGY.

MISS BEST—Phrenologist and Palmist, Gold Medalist. 135 Pandora avenue. Office hours 9 a. m., until 9 p. m. Tel. 776B. o7

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS WOODWARD'S STUDIO, room 50, Five Sisters' Block, will reopen November 1st. Drawing and Painting. n1

SCHOOL OF NEEDLEWORK—Room 3, Moody Block, Yates street. Miss Mesher Classes for children in plain sewing and fancy work on Saturdays. A fine assortment of braids for lace-making. The latest designs always on hand. o18

DAY SCHOOL—Miss C. G. Fox, 36 Mason street. MISS FOX, teacher of piano, same address. o7

FINE ARTS, Scientific Drawing and all Art Work. Martindale, Art Master, Studio 50½ Government street. s28

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street, (upstairs.) E. A. Macmillan, principal. Individual instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting and Bookkeeping. s4

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.

ABOUT 7 ACRES—4 miles from city, all under cultivation; splendid cottage, barn and outhouses; 75 fruit trees; overflowing spring. Price $2,500 cash, or can be had on terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

FOR SALE—Three cheap and desirable small farms, improved, of 40 to 50 acres each, (adjoining.) Price $18 to $40 per acre. Easy terms. Apply to W. Grimmer, West Pender Island, B. C. o18

A FULL SIZED CORNER LOT, with modern cottage, containing five rooms and bathroom, with hot and cold water. Electric lighting. Good stable. Price moderate. Can be purchased by instalment. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government St.

TO RENT—FARMS.

A GOOD FARM at Nicola, and one at Alberni, can be rented on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—HOTELS.

HOTELS FOR SALE — Call and see our list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES—A nice choice. Call and see our list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LIMITS.

300 acres of first class fir on Cowichan Lake, averaging 30,000 feet per acre (conveniently located and can be logged very cheaply. Crown granted. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE.

TO LET—Warehouse on Wharf Street, 25x70, A1 location, and in good condition. Rent, $25. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE or TO RENT — Lime kiln; 60 or 220 acres with lime kiln, ready for occupation, buildings, tools, etc. Liberal terms can be arranged. Convenient to railway. Apply to J. W. Wriglesworth, or to B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

10-ROOMED MODERN DWELLING, beautifully situated, with ¼ acre of ground. One of the best locations in the city, $6,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

$2,100—Four cottages on Cook street, always rented, cheap at this figure. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$2,500—Two storey house, 7 rooms, nice garden and good neighborhood. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$8,000—Modern 7 room dwelling, in first class shape, nice garden and good neighborhood. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$1,400—Three cottages at this price, situate on North Park Street, 5 rooms each with bath, well located and always rented at a good figure. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$1,500—Six-room cottage, very central, with sewer connections, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2100—7 roomed cottage with sewer connections, on car line, and close to centre of town. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government St.

$900—Five-roomed cottage, and lot 40x150; must be sold at an early date. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

$950—Corner lot and 5-roomed cottage in Spring Ridge; must be sold immediately. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$2,200 will purchase three houses, centrally located (only 10 minutes from post office), always rented at a good figure: cheap, in order to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,400—Seven-room two-story dwelling, lot 47x120; sewer connections, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$5,500—Handsome residence, modern, with an acre of ground, on Rockland Avenue; grand view. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$900—Good two-story dwelling, very central and convenient to car. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$4,750—Beautifully situated seven-roomed house, with three full-sized lots, stable, etc.; front and back entrance; situate on Fort Street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$800—Corner lot and two five-roomed cottages ($800 each); will be sold on very easy terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

EAST END.

$1,300—Cottage of six rooms, one acre; all cleared and planted with small fruits; barn, chicken houses, etc.; terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,500—New six-room cottage, with four lots, out-buildings, etc.; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,800 — Five-roomed cottage, good brick foundation, with two full-sized lots and out-buildings; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

JAMES BAY.

$4,000—Very fine modern bungalow, with excellent view. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$2,100 — Modern cottage, six rooms, full-sized lot; good locality. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$3,600—Handsome modern residence and large water lot, only ten minutes from post office; well located and in good order. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1600—Very good five-roomed cottage, bath etc., good garden, lot 50x120 feet, in good condition. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government St.

$850—A choice of two cottages almost new, 5 rooms each, rented at $9.00 per month. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$3,600—DALLAS ROAD—Modern eight-room dwelling, with two full size lots, tennis court, etc. Very cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$3,500—Will purchase 4 houses, 6 rooms each, with bath and sewer connections. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$2,200—Good six-room cottage, near Dallas road; nice view of the Straits; modern conveniences. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2500—7-roomed cottage and large lot, on Dallas road. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$1200—Six-roomed house, garden, with fruit trees, chicken houses, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$1,200 — Cottage, five rooms, bath, etc.; full-sized lot, facing south; terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,000 will purchase four houses, always rented; must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

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60 ACRES—Cordova Bay, water frontage, $60 per acre. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. o14

METCHOSIN DISTRICT—350 acres, 90 under cultivation, A1 barns, house, etc., orchards, very good land. Easy distance of Victoria. Can also arrange to buy live stock, improvements, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

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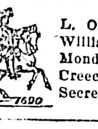

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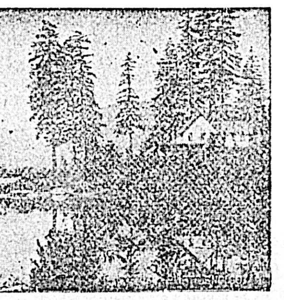
BADMINTON—Popular resort for tourists; $2 and up. J. G. Clarke, proprietor.

HOTEL LELAND—Corner Granville and Hastings streets; one block from depot and steamboat wharves. $2 a day.

THE COMMERCIAL—Turkish baths; best $2-a-day house in the city. Prescott & Heywood, proprietors.



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COWICHAN LAKE, V. I.

Cowichan Lake is noted the world over for trout fishing.

Stage leaves the Tzouhalem Hotel, Duncans Station, E. & N. Ry., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICE BROS., Proprietors.

PEACE RIVER DISTRICT

Little Known Portion of the Province Capable of Great Developments.

Those who read Butler's "Great Lone Land" when that delightful book of travel first made its appearance some 30 years ago, will recall the howling wilderness of snow and ice which Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and the Peace river districts presented as depicted in the pages of the work referred to. General Butler made his transcontinental trip from Fort Garry to British Columbia in the depth of winter and few readers who followed the enterprising traveler in the account of his adventures on that memorable trip would form any idea of the ultimate possibilities of that portion of the North American continent in the way of becoming the granary of the world. Contrast for a moment General Butler's picture of the prairies 30 years ago, in all their mid-winter desolation in the grip of the frost king with the picture presented by these same lands today with their millions on millions of bushels of wheat taxing to the utmost the capacity of two immense railway systems to transport the golden harvest to the sea, and one can appreciate how erroneous first impressions of a country may be.

Manitoba and the Northwest have been redeemed, as it were, from the false position in which they were placed by early writers, but although it is now over 30 years since General Butler made his historical trip over the prairies, and up the Peace river into this province little more is known of "our glorious heritage" in the valley of that stream, and its tributaries, than was the case in 1870. True, those Western explorers the prospector and the trapper have gone over the ground, and the outposts of civilization have been pushed well forward towards that terra incognito, still nothing in the way of permanent settlement may be said to be made nearer than those of the old mining centres of Cariboo. Of late years extensive developments have been made by hydraulic mining companies in the Omineca district, but these operations are only carried on by means of annual incursions into the district, and little or no permanent settlement has taken place. That there are vast tracts of land fit for cultivation in the Peace river district is certain, and the subjoined report of a government official who last year made an exploratory trip to that northern portion of the province will be read with interest. As to the raising of crops in the district under review, it is well to remember the exhibition made in this city some time ago of vegetables, etc. grown at Dawson City, which is hundreds of miles further north. The following is Mr. Vallean's report:

SPECIAL REPORT ON PEACE RIVER DISTRICT.

By F. W. Vallean, Gold Commissioner.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of my visit to the Peace river during the past summer, pursuant to instructions received from the late Minister of Mines.

I left Manson Creek on the 20th July, going by way of Stuart lake and Fort McLeod, accompanied by Mr. Gavin Hamilton, who was also going to the Peace river in the capacity of census enumerator.

I chose this route, as I found it impossible to secure any Indians willing to go into the Peace River country from Hazelton or Babine. The reason of this was the existence of a feud between the former and the Siccanees or Stick Indians, whose hunting ground is in that portion of the district. From Manson to Stuart lake, a distance of 125 mnes, I followed the Manson-Quesnel trail. The country between the above-named places is of a rolling character, the greater portion having been swept by fire, the result of which is that it is covered with fallen timber and a second growth of small jack pine and poplar. The trail crosses a large number of creeks, in none of which, as far as I could ascertain, has gold been found in paying quantities.

The surface shows a heavy wash of boulders and gravel southward from Manson to within 30 miles of Fort St. James, when the character of the country changes and becomes more level, with large tracts of open prairie and hay meadows. The only considerable height is Lookout mountain, about 25 miles north of Fort St. James.

From Lookout mountain to Fort St. James the timber consists of poplar and cottonwood, with a few white birch, some of the latter being quite large. Grouse and fool-hens are very plentiful along the trail, but we shot very few, owing to most of them having their young with them. I was obliged to camp on the trail for a day and a half on account of heavy rains, and reached Fort St. James, a Hudson Bay post at the south end of Stuart lake, on July 26th.

I remained two days at Fort St. James, and secured two Indians for the trip to Fort McLeod. Our party was joined here by Mr. Fox, H. B. C. agent at Fort Grahame, Findlay river, who was returning to his post after his annual trip to St. James.

From St. James to Fort McLeod the country is almost level, well timbered with pine, spruce and poplar, and dotted with innumerable beautiful lakes. The soil for 30 miles east of Fort St. James is very fertile, pea-vine and wild timothy growing to a height of four feet in many places. The trail, although grown up with young pines and willows, is a good one, and there is a fine hard bottom for nearly the whole distance. This trail is only used by the Hudson's Bay Company for transporting supplies from Fort St. James to their outlying posts. A few years ago a number of prospectors used it to reach the Peace river, but none have passed over it for the last three or four years.

The second day out from St. James we passed Lac-a-Long and crossed the river of the same name. I fished at the ford here, sitting on my horse, and caught half a dozen fine trout in less than 20 minutes. My men told me they had heard of some fine falls in the river some distance below, so I tied my horse and walked to them, securing three photographs. I was well repaid for my scramble through the bush, as the falls are perhaps the most beautiful I have ever seen. They are about 80 feet in height and some 60 in width, and the Hudson's Bay officials say I am the only white man not in that service who has ever visited them. I caught up with my party at Iroquois river, the scene of an Indian massacre some time in the 60's. We reached Fort McLeod on Friday, August 2nd, in time for dinner.

After dinner I arranged the hire of a canoe for myself and party, Mr Hamilton being already provided for, and took some views of the H. B post and also of the lake.

Lake McLeod is about 16 miles long, but narrow, and the shore line is broken by a number of bays, some of which run back for a couple of miles.

After purchasing sufficient provisions to last the party to Fort St. John, I left McLeod the next morning in a cranky "dugout." The lake at this point empties into the Pack river, which we descended and entered the Parsnip about 3:30 p. m. The Pack is a small swift stream, in some places almost blocked with driftwood.

The Parsnip is a fine river, about 200 feet wide, the water being clear but of a grayish green color. Fish are wonderfully plentiful for its whole length, ling, char, trout (rainbow, brook and Arctic), being caught wherever a fly is cast. This river, when in flood, evidently rises very high, as the banks are caving in and driftwood is piled all along, in some places to the height of 25 to 30 feet. The banks are for the most part loam and vegetable matter, yet, on the bars, wherever I panned, I got a large quantity of black sand thickly studded with particles of fine gold. The timber is principally cottonwood and poplar along the river banks, but spruce predominates on the hills.

My men shot two deer, which gave us a fine change from bacon and fish. We also shot a black bear, but he managed to reach the brush, where we lost him.

On Sunday, August 4th, I got my first view of the Rockies and took some photos. Flies of every description had been very bad since leaving McLeod. The timber on this portion of the river is smaller than higher up, and banks of gravel appear on both sides.

At 3:30 p. m. we passed the mouth of Nation river, at which point it is not nearly as wide as at the crossing of the Manson-Quesnel trail, some 110 miles further up stream.

The next day, Monday, August 5th, we reached the confluence of the Parsnip and Findlay rivers, the headwaters of the Peace river proper. For the last 25 miles the Parsnip is very crooked and along both banks for this distance tremendous landslides are met with, which have brought down rocks and trees and piled them on either side.

At the mouth of the Parsnip I was hailed by some Indians on shore. Upon my landing they told me that some of their party were very ill and begged for some medicine. After diagnosing their cases as well as I could, I gave them some medicines from the chest which I have always been obliged to carry with me while travelling in the Omineca country, as both the whites and Indians appear to think the Government Agent of the district should embrace, among his other duties, that of dispensing physician. These Indians, however, unlike the Siwashes at the coast, seemed most grateful for what I did for them, and offered me meat and fish, which I refused, I was, however, compelled to accept a pair of moccasins.

The view from the confluence of the Parsnip and Findlay rivers is very beautiful. Away to the west can be seen the high, pointed peaks of the Omineca range, while to the east the Rocky mountains give one the impression that it is impossible for the Peace river to force its way through them. Looking down the Parsnip river when about five miles from its mouth, I imagined the junction with the Findlay was a considerable distance away, but I soon found that I had also been looking up the valley of the latter, whose course, as it approaches the Parsnip, is in directly a straight line with it.

The last two mentioned rivers joining form the Peace. At the time of my visit the Parsnip was very low, while the Findlay was in flood. From the Indians I found the reason for this was that, in the north, up to a week or ten days before, the weather had been cold, but warm rains had set in causing the Findlay to be high at that time. At the junction, islands had been formed of driftwood and wash, brought down year after year, and below the islands the river is anything but safe for navigating a canoe, as from the foot of these to the Findlay rapids it is one succession of tremendous swirls, requiring that a craft, such as I had, should be carefully handled.

The Findlay rapids, which we ran, occur about three-quarters of a mile from the junction of the two rivers above mentioned. They are about 220 yards in length, the river being over a quarter of a mile wide, while large masses of rock are scattered over its bed. Out in the centre it would be impossible for any boat to run the rapids without being swamped, but by hugging the south shore very closely and swinging sharply into a small bay at the foot we got through safely, taking in very little water. At the foot of these rapids is a tremendous whirlpool, about 300 yards in diameter, which has to be avoided by keeping close in shore. After passing the rapids the river widens out considerably and the current settles down to a rate of about 4 miles an hour. I camped for the night about 7 miles below the rapids, but to this point saw no signs of cabins along the banks or other indications either of the presence of men or of mining having been carried.

At 7 a. m. the next day, August 6th, we again started down the river, and shortly after leaving camp I found a cache on the south bank, just at the foot of Mount Selwyn. I landed here and followed a trail for a distance of 2½ or three miles up the mountain, where I found indications of prospecting having been carried on. These occurred in three places. Open cuts had been made in each instance, crosscutting the ledges, which are composed of a white quartzite, in all three places about 15 feet in width. Samples of this quartz, together with others gathered on my trip, I brought back with me and have handed to Mr. Robertson, provincial mineralogist.

At Mount Selwyn a good house had been built, and a large quantity of tools of all kinds shipped in, together with provisions, but the place seems to have been deserted at a moment's notice. Everything was scattered about in the greatest confusion, and I thought at first that some one had broken in after the miners left. However, when I reached the workings, higher up, I found drills, crowbars, picks and shovels dropped about anywhere. A good bellows, anvil and a lot of other blacksmith's tools were in place beside one of the crosscuts, without any covering over them, and boxes of powder, caps and fuses were lying under a tree near by. The latter were all ruined by exposure to the weather.

Near the bank of the river is a cache built on poles, containing provisions and tools of all sorts, but these also have been spoiled by rust and mildew. I could find no posts or inscriptions, so am unable to say which of the claims located at Mount Selwyn I visited. These workings are the only ones I found either on my way down or on the return trip, although I followed the south shore going and came back along the north.

The Rocky mountains proper begin just below Mount Selwyn, and are well named, as from their base at the river to their summits they are bare of trees, in many instances not even showing signs of grass or ferns. The summits appear to be 5,000 or 6,000 feet high.

The current at this point runs at the rate of about five miles an hour. Below the Parle Pas (Don't speak) rapids the river takes a sharp turn to the south for a couple of miles, when the appearance of the country changes entirely. Although very steep, the mountains seem covered with grasses to their summits. The Parle Pas rapids are formed by a sudden drop in the bed of the river of some 10 or 12 feet, and, I believe, at high water are almost "drowned out." At low water the rapids can be run by keeping close in to the north shore, to which the current sets very strongly, accompanied by large waves. We lightened our canoe at the head of these rapids, and I walked down to the foot, awaiting its arrival. The men got through safely, but were washed high and dry on the beach by a wave which caught them when about half way down. From this point the Peace river widens out, and the banks are generally low for a short distance, until the base of the mountains is reached.

We struck camp the next day at 7:30 a. m., and reached the Peace River Canyon about noon. Although the wind was down stream, we could hear the roar of waters fully half a mile before coming in sight of the gap. Coming down the river we swung round a point when the whole stream suddenly seemed to disappear. It was not until we had passed a small sandbar and I saw the opening running into the south bank that I could tell where the outlet was. The river above the canyon is fully half a mile wide, and in places a mile, but at the canyon it suddenly narrows to some 200 feet while passing through the chasm. The rocks on each side of the canyon are water-worn to such an extent that in some places they overhang 20 or 30 feet.

At the mouth of the canyon there were piles of driftwood on the rocks, 60 feet above the level of the water at the time of my visit, showing to what a tremendous height it must "back up" during the time of flood. I took quite a number of photographs, both at the entrance to the canyon and as far as I could go along the rocks.

After having lunch, we pulled our canoe out of the water and hid it in the brush about 20 feet above the level of the river, covering it over with boughs. We also made a cache of everything we could do without, as we had a portage of 15 miles round the canyon to Hudson's Hope. At that point we hoped to get another canoe with which to continue our journey to Fort St. John, some 65 miles below the lower end of the canyon.

We started across about 3:30 p. m., glad to be on the move, as the mosquitoes and black flies were something awful. We camped for the night near the only water to be found on the portage, a small creek about half-way across. The next morning we left camp at 7 o'clock, and in two hours and a half reached Hudson's Hope, only to find it abandoned. The trail from the camp to Hudson's Hope was tramped down by bear and moose, some of the tracks showing quite fresh, but we did not meet any of the animals.

There being no chance of obtaining a canoe, as expected, at Hudson's Hope, we followed the bank of the river. The banks here rise steeply to a height of 150 feet, when they form a terrace wooded with pine timber. Open spots of prairie here and there give the country a beautiful park-like appearance.

About 3½ miles down the river we found dry standing timber, so I immediately set the men to work cutting down trees, preparatory to making a raft upon which to continue our journey to Fort St. John. While my own and Mr. Hamilton's men were thus employed, I made camp and cooked supper, and by 9:30 p. m. we had our raft, oars and everything completed. The raft was 26 feet long and 9 feet wide. At this point I may mention that the mosquitoes and black flies were the worst I have ever experienced, although I have spent the greater portion of 20 years in the bush and on the prairies.

The next morning, August 7th, at 7 o'clock, we commenced our journey on the raft. As the wind was blowing down river, we hoisted a sail made out of a pair of blankets, which sent us along at a good rate—in fact, sometimes threatened to run us under water. Just below where we camped, or about 4½ miles below the canyon, there is a large flat on the north side of the river. This runs for about 2½ miles and extends about a mile back to the foothills, which are covered with bunch-grass. Judging from the banks and the height of the pea-vine and grass, the land is of the first-class. A few scattered trees grow here and there, just sufficient to make it picturesque. Below this the river is divided by two rocky islands, which rise perpendicularly to the height of 70 feet or so, and are covered on top with a dense growth of spruce. These islands are formed of beds of sandstone lying horizontally, the bottom ones being about four feet thick and decreasing in size until at the top they are not over half an inch thick. This sandstone is very fine-grained, and from samples brought down I find it is very suitable for the manufacture of grindstones. On the rest of the route to St. John the river generally has sloping banks, with cliffs here and there composed of a dark blue slate, mixed with clay.

We arrived at Fort St. John at 6:15 o'clock that evening, where I found that Mr. Bedson, the H. B. Co.'s officer in charge, and who is also deputy mining recorder, had gone to Peace River Crossing for his year's supply of goods, and was not expected back for three weeks. The man in charge informed me that the post was completely out of provisions, with the exception of a very little canned stuff and some dried moose meat, which he was keeping to feed his dogs. I bought half a dozen cans of beef, and at length prevailed upon him to part with a little of the dried moose meat. While here I learned that there were 12 or 15 men hunting and prospecting on the South Pine river, about 200 miles from St. John, and also that they had reported finding some very rich copper ore. These men came into the province by way of Edmonton, and have not taken out any free miners' certificates.

Fort St. John is now situate on the south bank of the river, having been moved across from the opposite side some years ago. The post is built on a level bench about 20 feet above the river, and consists of a dwelling house and store. The situation is a very pretty one, the soil good, and if taste were displayed the surroundings could be made extremely pleasant. Grain and roots of all kinds grow well and ripen here. The hills on both sides of the river are grass-covered, but bare of trees. Quite a number of Indians were at the post awaiting the return of Mr. Bedson.

Owing to Mr. Bedson's absence, I could not obtain any information regarding mining matters, as the man in charge knew nothing about them. There being no provisions available, I decided to commence the return trip as soon as possible.

The next morning, after a great deal of persuasion, I managed to get a canoe for myself and men, and made a start at 4 p. m. The canoes we had coming down were bad enough, but the one obtained at St. John was worse. However, we got up to the mouth of Moberly river, opposite which we camped for the night. It took three and a half days' hard poling and tracking to reach Hudson's Hope from St. John, as, while the Peace is a beautiful river for descending, it is a hard one to travel up. There are very few eddies to help, and poling is bad, the bottom being covered with large boulders. Owing to the width and swiftness of the river we had to keep to one side, which made it impossible to keep away from the bad places and log jams, which in some instances were very dangerous. The water in the river had risen some two feet since we came down.

We reached Hudson's Hope about noon and had lunch, consisting of the last of the dried moose meat and a duck, which we had shot that morning, boiled. Our tea and sugar had run out two days before. After lunch we started for our cache at the head of the canyon, 15 miles away, reaching it at 8 p. m., after a very hot afternoon's walk. The cache was found in good order, but Mr. Hamilton, not having thought it was necessary to cover his canoe, found it split from end to end. Mine, however, was in good order. Luckily, my canoe was larger than necessary, so he and his men were able to come with me to the mouth of the Parsnip. The next morning (Wednesday, August 14) at 9 o'clock we left the head of the canyon and reached the mouth of the Parsnip five days later. Here I parted company with Mr. Hamilton, who procured another canoe and went up the Findlay river to Fort Grahame, while I continued my way up the Parsnip. Once in the Parsnip we made better time, as poling was much better and we had more tracking. Here again we caught all the fish we could eat, so we were well off for provisions.

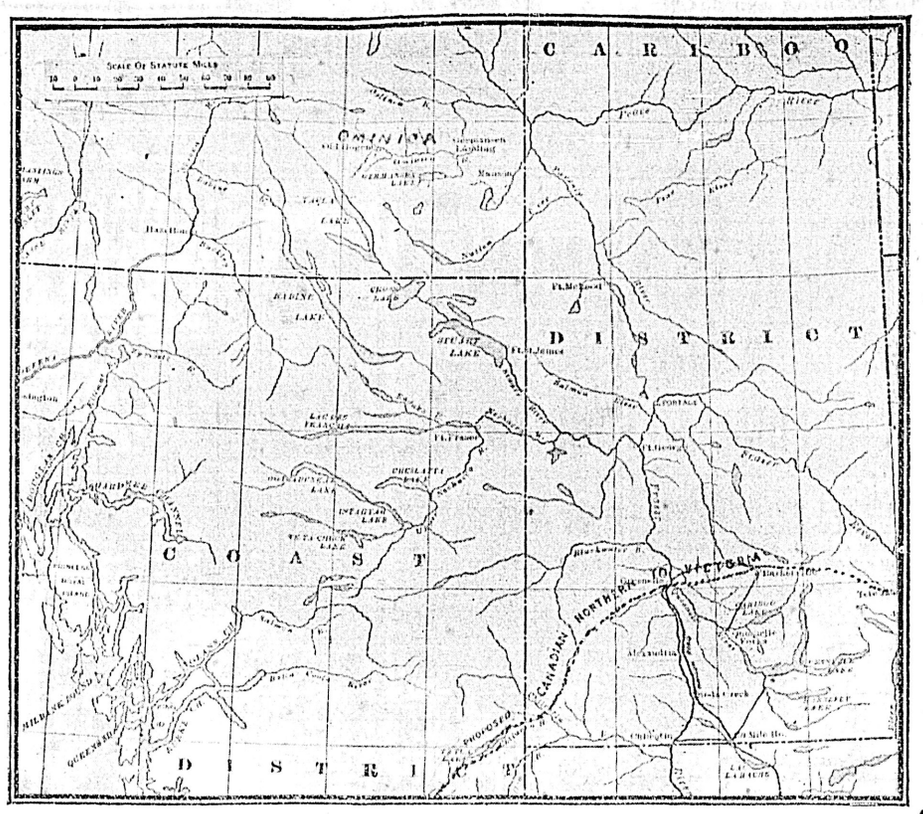
Four days and a half after leaving the mouth of the Parsnip we reached Fort McLeod, where I found my pony, which had fattened up very much during the 20 days I had left her there. We stopped at the post, and I bought provisions to take us back to St. James.

The next morning at 9 we were once more on the trail, and made 18 miles that day, going into camp at 6:15 p. m. Starting again at 6 a. m., we traveled until 6:30 p. m., with one hour's rest for lunch, and reached Salmon river, where we camped for the night. This river is about 50 feet wide, and empties into the Fraser 40 miles above Fort St. George.

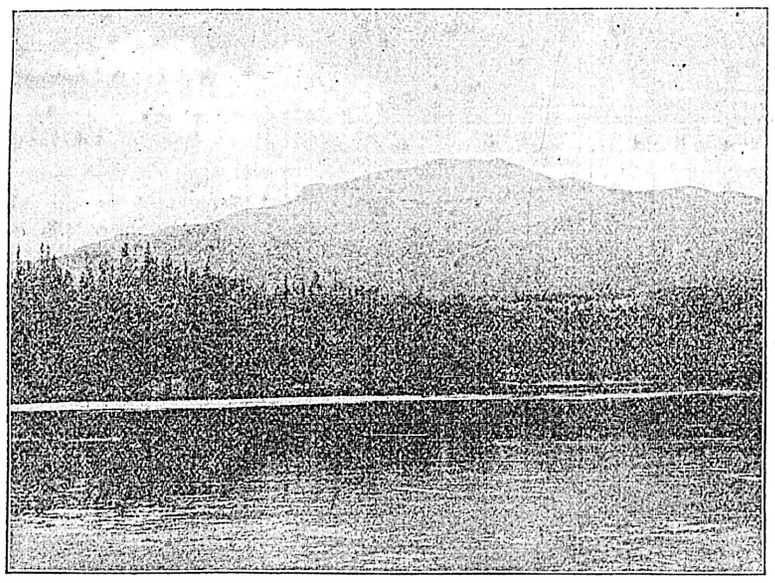
Starting early the next day, we reached Fort St. James at 6:30 p. m., where we took a day's rest. While there I wrote some letters, as there was a chance of sending them out, and on the 28th started for Manson with one man and a pack-horse. While on my way back I examined the work being done on the Manson-Quesnel trail, and found that, under Foreman Steele, exceptionally good value had been obtained for the money expended. I returned to Manson on the evening of Sunday, the 1st September, having been gone six weeks and one day.

The distances traveled were as follows:

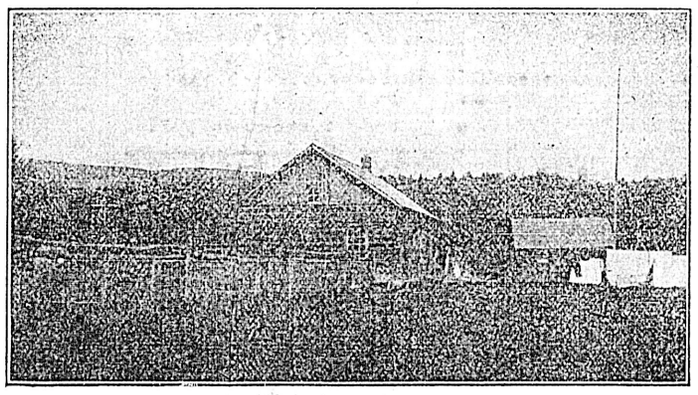
Manson to St. James	125
St. James to Macleod	90
Macleod to mouth of Parsnip	120
Mouth of Parsnip to Canyon	70
Over Canyon Portage	15
Canyon to St. John	70
Total	490
Return to Manson	490
Total distance traveled	980



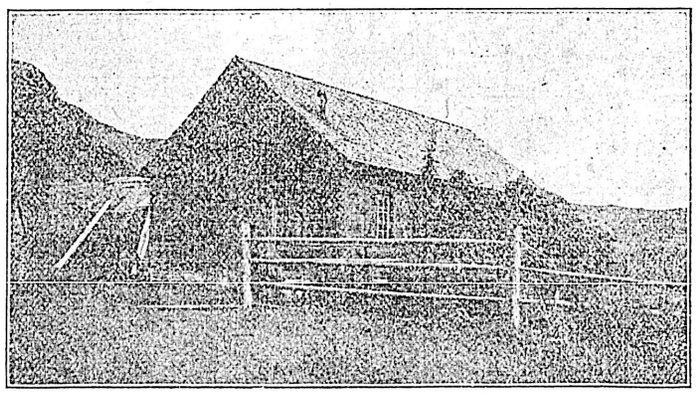
MAP OF CARIBOO DISTRICT SHOWING THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY.



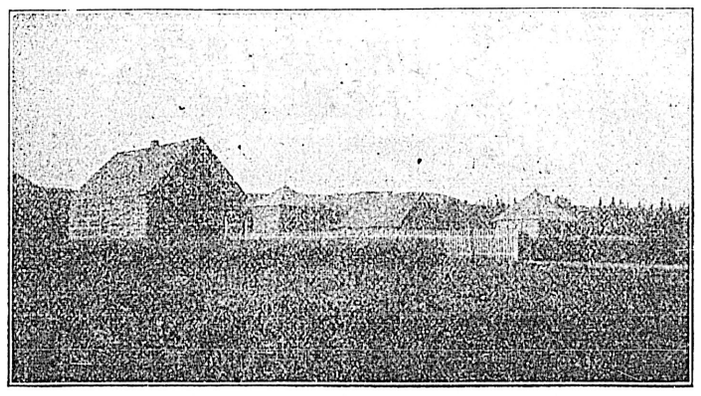
MOUNT SELWYN, FROM PARSNIP RIVER, B. C.



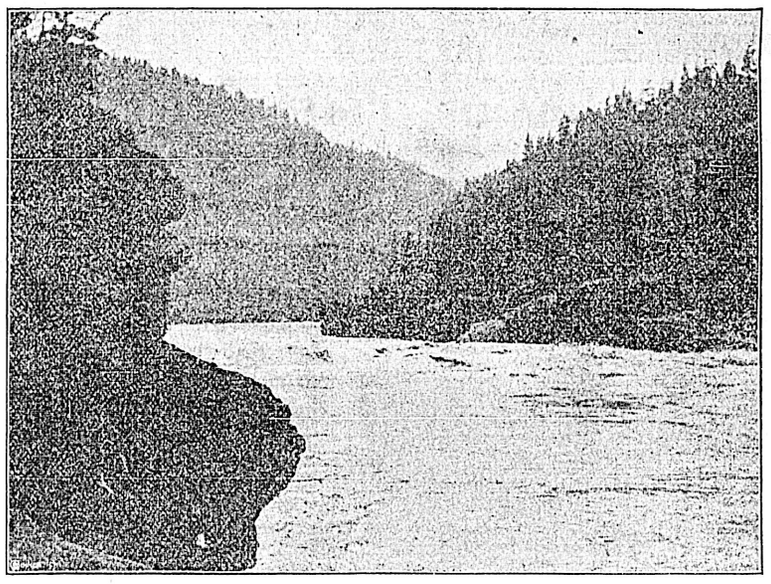
FORT McLEOD, McLEOD LAKE, B. C.



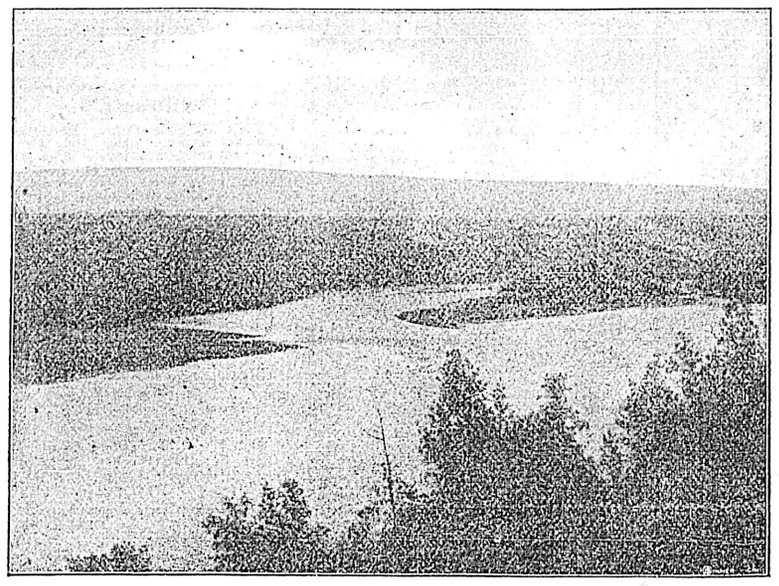
FORT ST. JOHN, PEACE RIVER, B. C.



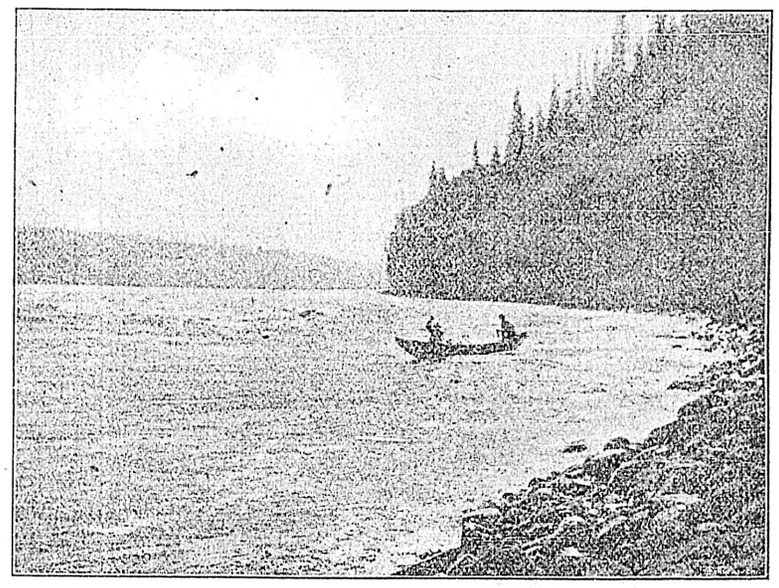
FORT ST. JAMES, STUART LAKE, B. C.



PEACE RIVER CANYON, B. C.



PEACE RIVER, BELOW THE CANYON.



RUNNING RAPIDS, PEACE RIVER, B.C.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

A New York Paper Comments on the Soldiers' Behaviour.

From New York Post.

The lack of discipline in the army is well brought out in the annual report of the judge-advocate, General G. B. Davis. With a considerably smaller force in service during the year ending June 30, 1902, than in the twelve months previous to June 30, 1901, there was a decrease of only 754 in the number of trials. One out of every twenty men in the service was tried and convicted, and this in the face of the repeated assertions of Republican orators and newspapers as to the saintly character of the "boys in blue" engaged in killing off the Filipinos. Gen. Davis' figures show that a pretty serious condition of affairs has existed. There were, for instance, 760 convictions for drunkenness on duty, and 477 convictions for larceny, in addition to several hundred others, involving robbery or larceny or attempts to commit them. Seventeen soldiers were convicted of rape or attempted rape, 19 of murder or manslaughter, and 46 of intent to commit murder.

No less than 1,081 soldiers were punished for desertion, 846 for absence without leave, and 263 for sleeping on post. A new crime added to the category is "disrespect to the memory of President McKinley," for which four men are languishing in jail, much as men are punished in Europe for lese majeste. Finally, 2,645 were dishonorably discharged. During most of the period under consideration the army has had an enlisted strength of about 70,000 exclusive of Filipino troops. In this connection the statement of an officer now on duty in the Philippines is of interest. His regiment, a new one, proceeded to the archipelago within eight months of its formation, composed mostly of beardless youths of 21. The rainy season and the presence of cholera have made anything like strict discipline impossible. "The history of other regiments out here is simply degeneration, and I do not hope for any improvement in drill and discipline while in these islands." With officers talking this way, what will Secretary Root say? We suggest that he court-martial Gen. Davis for the publication of outrageous libels and slanders on the army, in saying that one in every twenty of our enlisted men is an offender. No anti-Imperialist ever said so cruel and cowardly a thing as that, particularly in the middle of a congressional campaign.

Mr. Naber—"I heard you asking for your colored man. There's a colored man sitting on the step around the corner, perhaps that's he."

Newitt—"Is he awake?"

Mr. Nayber—"Yes."

Newitt—"Then that can't be my man."—Philadelphia Record.